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Bern Hostages Freed in Police Raid

Bern — Elite anti-terrorist police, in 12 minutes of bloodless drama, burst into the Polish Embassy Thursday, freed five diplomats held hostage and arrested the four suspected anti-terrorist terrorists who threatened to kill themselves and their captives unless a martial law was lifted in Poland by Friday morning.

The swift conclusion to the 72-hour siege, the first major assault against Polish officials abroad since martial law was declared last Dec. 13, was hailed as "a total success" by Swiss officials, who conducted virtually uninterrupted telephone negotiations with the terrorists since the embassy was seized Monday.

A Foreign Ministry press official, Tadeusz Kohorewicz, asked in Warsaw if his country would seek to extradite the four gunmen, said, "Certainly, if it is possible from a legal point of view."

But the Swiss justice minister, Kurt Furgler, said Switzerland is not likely to grant the request because no extradition treaty exists between the two countries.

Mr. Furgler also said that it would "seem unjust if Solidarity were persecuted for actions here which they had nothing to do with."

Piotr Gmaj, spokesman of a 13-member Solidarity trade union delegation who took refuge in Switzerland after the martial law decree, and other Solidarity activists in Europe denied that the trade union was associated with the embassy commandos. Mr. Gmaj said in Zurich, "We are happy that nobody was injured."

Although Poland's state-controlled media had accused "extremists," émigrés and advisers of the suspended Solidarity union of inspiring the takeover, the first Polish news reports of the crisis' resolution made no mention of any Solidarity complicity.

Polish television showed Swiss anti-terrorist commandos storming the embassy.

Neither the police, who had donned bulletproof vests and gas masks, nor the terrorists used weapons in the raid, the city police director, Marco Albisetti, said.

The police operation began when a man deposited on the embassy's front porch an aluminum case previously used to deliver food to those inside. This time, it contained a powerful stun-bomb that emitted light, tear gas and noise when detonated by remote control by authorities in a car nearby.

The blast knocked down the embassy's door, and city and cantonal police carrying submachine guns swept inside unopposed.

There were about 10 more blasts as police set off flash and smoke bombs to confuse the commandos and detonated charges to open doors.

Two of the terrorists who had gone to pick up the container on the porch were seized in the hall near the front door. The other two

were believed guarding the hostages in an adjoining room.

Justice Minister Furgler said a police search of the building had not turned up any explosives, despite the terrorists' claims that they had 25 kilograms (55 pounds) of dynamite.

The terrorists were led by a former convict, Florian Kruszyk, the self-styled "Colonel Wysocki" who claimed to have worked for the Polish intelligence-gathering service. He was described by Swiss authorities as a "mixture of patriot and criminal."

Mr. Kruszyk, 42, who served most of a nine-year prison term for a jewelry store robbery in Vienna in 1969, had demanded the end of Polish martial law, release of political prisoners and internment there, 3 million Swiss francs (about \$1.4 million) and safe passage to Albania or China.

Justice Minister Furgler — who headed the federal crisis management team and joined in the negotiations with Mr. Kruszyk's Polish

"Insurgent Home Army" — said the raid was almost spoiled by the attempted suicide of one of the hostages, Colonel Zygmunt Dobruszewski, the embassy's military attaché.

Early Thursday, Mr. Furgler said, Colonel Dobruszewski swallowed pills of an unspecified nature and the terrorists asked for a doctor. The request was denied for fear of giving the terrorists another hostage. Instead, the military attaché was given advice on treatment over the telephone.

But later on Thursday, "negotiations served no further purpose," Mr. Furgler said, and the raid took place at 10:42 A.M. "I didn't want to run out of time," he said, referring to the terrorists' deadline of 10 A.M. Friday.

One of the freed hostages, press attaché Stefan Piwowar, in a telephone interview said, "I'm overjoyed to be freed. Although I am very tired, none of us came to any harm."

Since the onset of the Israeli invasion of that country June 6, Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other Israeli officials have repeatedly said that one of their main objectives was to get Syrian forces out.

Syria has between 25,000 and 30,000 troops stationed there under the auspices of the so-called Arab Deterrent Force, which was set up by the Arab League at the end of the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war to help maintain the fragile peace in that country. The Lebanese government had already made known before the summit began that it wanted the mandate of the force canceled but had also linked this to a general withdrawal of all foreign forces present in Lebanon.

30,000 Troops Committed

Reports from Damascus said Mr. Assad was seeking ways in any case to cut Syrian military and diplomatic losses in Lebanon. Syria now has far more than 30,000 troops stationed in and around the Bekaa Valley to protect approaches to the Syrian capital from Israeli forces, which are also in the valley.

Israel has largely destroyed the Syrian Air Force and also taken out Syrian anti-aircraft missiles stationed in the Bekaa, leaving Mr. Assad's forces there exposed to Israeli ground and air strikes.

Syria is reported to have asked the United States, both directly and through Saudi Arabia, to help arrange for a mutual withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian troops from Lebanon.

Observers said this helped to explain why Mr. Assad had ended his hard-line opposition to the Syrian peace plan, which is said to form the basis of the one that has been drawn up here. Last November, Syria was responsible for the



A policeman with a pistol held a terrorist on the ground Thursday while an officer wearing a gas mask led off another moments after five hostages were freed from the Polish Embassy in Bern.

Israeli Planes Destroy 4 More Syrian Missile Batteries in Lebanon

Jerusalem — Four more launch vehicles for Syrian anti-aircraft missiles were destroyed Thursday in Lebanon by Israeli jet fighters, the military command announced. In Damascus, the Syrian Defense Ministry acknowledged the loss of three launch vehicles.

The Soviet-made missiles, of the SA-9 type, were apparently moved in recently. Their location was given by an Israeli military spokesman as Dehar el-Baidar, the same area where Israeli planes hit an SA-9 launcher Wednesday. It is about six miles (9.6 kilometers) east of Bhamdoun, in the hills overlooking the Beirut-Damascus highway.

"Israel is determined in its decision not to permit the Syrians to introduce ground-to-air missile batteries into Lebanese territory," an Israeli spokesman said in a communique.

It was the sixth Israeli attack on Syrian missiles. In the first, an air assault June 9, 17 batteries were destroyed, two damaged, the spokesman said.

The SA-9 is said to be one of the latest in the Soviet arsenal, designed for use against low-flying aircraft. Each vehicle has launching rails for four missiles.

Despite the clashes with the Syrians, Israeli officials are optimistic that Syria will withdraw its troops from Lebanon. Negotiations between the United States and Syria for a pullout are scheduled to begin later this month, the Israelis have been told by Washington.

Peace Minister Menachem Be-

gin has said that Israeli troops would depart simultaneously. But several voices have been heard within his cabinet recently arguing for an Israeli pullback linked not only to a Syrian withdrawal, but to the security situation in southern Lebanon.

Yitzhak Modai, a minister without portfolio, said in London Thursday that some kind of security guarantees from the Lebanese government would be a prerequisite for Israeli withdrawal from the south.

Yisrael Ne'eman, minister of science and technology and chairman of the rightist Tzefa Party, has been telling reporters in recent days that he thinks the Israeli Army should remain in southern Lebanon, even if Syrian forces leave.

Troops May Leave Soon

In Beirut Thursday, news agencies quoting Western diplomats reported that the international troops who supervised the evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas last month could all be out of Lebanon within a week.

The United States announced Wednesday that the 800 Marines it contributed to the force would leave Friday and the diplomats said France's 850 Foreign Legionnaires and Italy's 530 infantrymen could not remain without them.

The Italian Defense Ministry announced Thursday that Italy's force would leave Saturday.

Shooting broke out Thursday in the Bourj Barajneh refugee camp (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Four Arab leaders enjoy some time away from their summit conference at Fez, Morocco. From left are King Hassan II of Morocco, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization and King Hussein of Jordan.

Syria Asks to Pull Out Lebanon Forces

By David B. Ortaway
Washington Post Service

FEZ, Morocco — President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria has formally asked the summit conference of Arab leaders to end the mandate under which Syrian troops have been stationed in Lebanon as the mainstay of an Arab peace-keeping force for six years.

The request, reports of which appeared in the Moroccan press Thursday, was said to have taken Arab leaders by surprise, and the summit went into an extra, fourth, day of deliberations primarily to consider it.

Wednesday, the leaders reportedly reached agreement on the main principles of a joint Arab peace plan and decided to send a delegation to Washington to discuss it with the Reagan administration.

Although the plan has not yet been formally disclosed, it is understood to demand the creation of an independent Palestinian state and to offer implicit Arab recognition of Israel.

Link to Israeli Pullout

The conference was reported to have accepted in principle an end to the Syrian mandate but to be still seeking to link the removal of Syrian forces from Lebanon to a similar withdrawal of Israeli troops. But the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, was reported to be arguing against ending the mandate because it would leave his guerrillas still operating from behind Syrian lines in eastern Lebanon alone to face the Israeli Army.

Observers said the Arab leaders' main concern in debating President Assad's request was to avoid making the withdrawal of Syrian troops look as if the Arab world was bowing to yet another Israeli demand in Lebanon.

breakup of the first session of this 12th Arab summit, refusing to go along with the Saudi plan for a buffer zone in southern Lebanon or certain other arrangements — perhaps an augmented United Nations peace-keeping force — that protect Israeli security.

The secretary of state said the final U.S. position on the extent of eventual Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip "will be significantly influenced by the extent and nature of the peace and security arrangements being offered in return."

"There are going to be some borders created," he said. "And where they are subject to negotiation."

Mr. Shultz made clear that he believes that despite its initial hostility the government of Prime Minister Begin can eventually be brought into line with Mr. Reagan's initiative.

He also spelled out additional details of the peace plan. One of them, he said, is that Palestinians living in East Jerusalem as well as those in the West Bank and Gaza should take part in elections under the self-government plan. Israel has refused to accept this point.

Of Jerusalem's future status, Mr. Shultz said the United States does not recognize "unilateral acts with respect to the final status," an apparent rejection of the extension of Israeli law to the eastern part of the city.

Mubarak to Visit Paris

The Associated Press

PARIS — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt will meet with President Francois Mitterrand of France here Saturday, it was announced Thursday. The Egyptian leader is currently on a visit to Romania.

■ **Shultz Urges Joint Withdrawal**

In Washington, Secretary of State George P. Shultz called Thursday for the synchronized withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian troops from Lebanon and pledged that the United States would push doggedly for Arab-Israeli negotiations aimed at a lasting settlement in the Mideast. The Associated Press reported.

Declaring that there is now "a reasonable chance for peace," Mr. Shultz said a first step toward a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon would be the establishment of an effective Lebanese central government that can speak and act with authority.

Appearing at a House Foreign Affairs Committee hearing, Mr. Shultz said he had received personal assurances from the foreign ministers of both Syria and Israel that their nations' troops will ultimately be withdrawn from Lebanon.

He indicated that efforts to reconstruct Lebanon may prove to be the key to reconstituting the authority of the central government and the withdrawal of all foreign forces, including not only the Syrian and Israeli armies but the remaining armed militias of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Shultz emphasized that "the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from Lebanon must be accompanied by the creation of conditions in southern Lebanon to preserve Israeli security." In re-

House Rejects Reagan Veto on Spending Bill

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives Thursday dealt President Ronald Reagan his first major reversal on a spending measure by overriding a veto, his veto of a \$14.2-billion supplemental spending bill he called a "budget-buster."

The margin was 22 votes more than the two-thirds majority needed to overturn the veto, and sent the bill to the Republican-dominated Senate. It was only the second time in nearly two years the House has overturned one of Mr. Reagan's vetoes, and the first such action on a major budget bill.

Voting to override were 220 Democrats and 81 Republicans, while 13 Democrats and 104 Republicans backed the president's veto.

Even before the vote, the House Appropriations Committee was working on a backup bill. Congress must pass some measure by next week for the government to

meet its military and civilian payrolls.

The vote came as the president was flying from Tokyo, Kansas, to Utah. Just moments before the tally, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, appealed to the 130 Republicans who originally supported the bill to "stay with your conscience."

"Let's get America moving again. And let's not leave these elderly, the handicapped and the disadvantaged behind," said Mr. O'Neill.

Earlier, Mr. Reagan had fought to make the veto stick by offering a last-minute concession to keep alive a politically popular program providing jobs for 54,000 senior citizens.

"The president called me earlier and reaffirmed his support for that program," the House Republican leader, Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, declared. He said the funds could be provided in a later bill.

Mr. Michel termed the vote not merely a test of the president's decision, but on "sustaining the momentum of that monumental task we set out to accomplish 20 months ago" of bringing federal spending under control.

The Republican leader made his disclosure about the telephone call after his office released a letter from the White House budget director, David A. Stockman, stressing that the veto would have "absolutely no effect" on the jobs program.

But Representative Silvio O. Conte, a Massachusetts Republican who was a leader in the fight to override the veto, read a letter from White House aide Kenneth Duberstein, written in July, that opposed future public jobs for the elderly.

Democrats also assailed the veto as reflecting a desire by Republicans to spend more on the military and less on social programs.

In his letter, Mr. Stockman said the administration never objected

to spending the money, but had a technical objection to the way in which it was counted under the budget.

Despite that, Mr. Reagan's veto message, issued from his California ranch on Aug. 28, said the measure would cost more than \$1 billion contained in two earlier bills that he vetoed or that Congress agreed to cut last fall.

"This simply is not tolerable in the face of triple-digit deficits [more than \$100 billion], and I cannot endorse these unwarranted spending increases," the president said.

In all, the \$14.2 billion bill provides is well below the amount the administration requested.

But it contained about \$918 million more for domestic programs and \$2.1 billion less for defense that the president would like. It was on that basis that Mr. Reagan vetoed the measure as a budget buster.

INSIDE

■ **Delegates left the meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank clearly worried about the global banking system, but unsure whether a crisis of the magnitude of the 1930s is in the offing.** Page 3.

■ **Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, who was known as the Lion of Kashmir, died on Wednesday.** Page 4.

■ **China has agreed in principle to accept Japan's pledge to rewrite controversial textbooks. Japanese foreign ministry officials said.** Page 2.

■ **Robert Altman, the movie director, would like well-wishers to know that if he has seemed subdued lately, it's just that he has been starring a new phase — or, typically, several new phases — of his career.** Weekend, Page 7W.

Turkish Attaché Slain in Bulgaria

ANKARA — A masked gunman shot and killed a Turkish diplomat at his home in Bulgaria on Thursday, the Foreign Ministry reported. Two Armenian terrorist groups claimed responsibility.

Since 1973, Armenian terrorists have assassinated 23 Turkish officials and members of their families abroad. But they had never before attacked Turks in a Communist country.

The ministry said Bora Suelkan, 45, administrative attaché at the Turkish consulate in Burgas, Bulgaria, 40 miles (64 kilometers) north of the Turkish border, was shot at the entrance to his house when he returned from the consulate at 2:30 P.M.

Turkish state radio said the assailant, described by witnesses as a short man wearing a mask, was chased by bystanders but escaped.

Mr. Suelkan died immediately, and Bulgarian police found the discarded gun and bullet casings at the scene, the Foreign Ministry statement said.

The Foreign Ministry told Turkish authorities a special security team had been dispatched from Sofia to investigate the slaying. Security precautions at all Turkish offices in Bulgaria were increased, Turkish officials reported.

In a telephone call to The Associated Press bureau in Athens, a male voice said in English on a tape recording: "This is the Justice Commandos of Armenian Genocide. We warn Turkish diplomats in European capitals that we will strike again."

In addition, the Bulgarian news agency BTA reported that outside the diplomat's house authorities had found a surgeon's glove, a 7.65mm pistol, four cartridge cases and a white piece of cloth on which was written in English: "We shot dead the Turkish diplomat: combat units of Justice Against Armenian Genocide."

An anonymous caller also tele-

phoned the AP office in Beirut and claimed responsibility for the killing in the name of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia. The organization blames Turkey for the massacre in 1915 of some 1.5 million Armenians.

Speaking in English, the Beirut caller claimed it was the underground group's 15th attack against Turkish diplomats since it began operating in 1975.

Mr. Suelkan had been posted in Burgas for the past year. A father of two, he had served previously in Cologne, Damascus, and Strasbourg, France. His wife, Ulkan, worked as a secretary at the Turkish Embassy in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia.

Last year, Burgas was the scene of a hijacking by Turkish leftists who seized an airliner on a domestic flight in Turkey, flew it to Bulgaria and threatened to kill five U.S. bankers aboard unless the Ankara government released a number of prisoners. The hijackers were finally overpowered.



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt conferred with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher during a cabinet meeting Wednesday on the budget amid reports that the coalition might break up.

Schmidt Dares Kohl to Try to Topple Coalition

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Thursday challenged the opposition Christian Democrats to try to bring down his wobbly coalition government by putting forward their own candidate in a parliamentary vote.

In a clear attempt to assert his own authority and regain the political initiative, Mr. Schmidt departed for a half an hour from a state of the nation address and, in caustic, combative language, ridiculed Helmut Kohl, the opposition leader, and virtually invited dissident cabinet ministers to quit.

Signaling the cooling of his small Free Democratic Party to its 13-year coalition with the Social Democrats, Deputy Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher warned Mr. Schmidt in return that tangled budget discussions would be a test for the government's survival. Mr. Genscher was repeatedly cheered by opposition deputies.

A note of bitterness and disapproval occasionally colored Mr. Schmidt's impromptu intervention. "You always make friendly remarks, Mr. Kohl," said the chancellor, turning sarcastically to the Christian Democratic leader in the front row of the Bundestag. "But you don't say what you are thinking. Perhaps you don't think at all."

Insisting that he would neither resign nor lead a minority government should his Free Democrat partners desert the coalition, Mr. Schmidt called upon the opposition to try to replace him through the so-called constructive no-confidence vote.

This procedure, incorporated into the West German constitution to avoid the instability that plagued the Weimar Republic, obliges the opposition to designate a successor chancellor before ousting an incumbent.

By throwing down this challenge, Mr. Schmidt appeared to be inviting comparison between him-

self and the rather bland Mr. Kohl, and attempting to aggravate divisions within the small Free Democratic Party. For several months, the Free Democrats have been given over remaining in the coalition or joining forces with the Christian Democrats to form a new government.

"Our citizens are rightly fed up with the tactical moves and rumors presented to them every night on television," declared Mr. Schmidt, referring to public squabbling between the coalition partners over budgetary and other matters. "They are entitled at least to clarity."

The chancellor mixed veiled threats to his coalition partners with appeals to their loyalty, drawing applause from left-wing backbenchers and meeting an unfriendly silence from his foreign minister, Mr. Genscher, and other Free Democratic personalities.

In his own appearance, Mr. Kohl declined the chancellor's in-

itation to introduce a no-confidence motion at this time, suggesting that the parties await the results of state elections in Hesse on Sept. 26 and Bavaria on Oct. 10. "Then we can peacefully resume this debate," he said.

The Hesse vote — where the Free Democrats have committed themselves to forming a local coalition with the Christian Democrats — is widely viewed as decisive for the future of the shaky Bonn government, and much of Thursday's Bundestag rhetoric was aimed at voters there.

"This was not so much a report on the state of the nation as a report on the state of Helmut Schmidt," quipped Mr. Kohl as he took the podium. Returning the chancellor's barbs, he declared: "Your coalition long ago lost all confidence of the population."

Mr. Genscher, who pointedly did not congratulate the chancellor after his address, delivered a characteristically ambiguous speech of his own, which avoided

committing his party to a decision on the coalition.

The foreign minister drew a rare round of applause from Social Democratic legislators when he echoed Mr. Schmidt's statement that he was proud of the accomplishments of the coalition. But, in the next breath, Mr. Genscher said his party was also proud of its accomplishments when it had worked in partnership with the Christian Democrats between 1949 and 1966.

This verbal thrust was lustily applauded by Mr. Kohl and other Christian Democrats.

Mr. Genscher went out of his way to support Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, the leading Free Democrat proponent of a coalition switch and the most outspoken foe of spending increases in the 1983 budget. Last week, Mr. Schmidt dressed down Mr. Lambsdorff in a cabinet meeting after the minister had declared that the Hesse vote might lead the Free Democrats out of the government.

Uneasy IMF Bankers Say Worldwide Crisis Can Be Avoided — 'If'

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — The annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank wound up on Thursday, but the delegates were clearly uneasy about the global economic situation. The word that came most easily to the lips of private bankers and government officials was that the situation is "manageable." But they coupled that assurance with an "if" — if the developing countries of the Third World, such as Mexico, abandon some of their excessive spending habits.

Including remarks, the president of the World Bank, A.W. Clausen, said that "a great deal has been said during our meetings about the economic and financial crisis. But we should not be overwhelmed by the present situation."

Agreement Expected
The United States, which was severely criticized by most other nations here for refusing to commit itself in advance to a substantial increase in IMF lending resources, nonetheless expects that some agreement on IMF resources will be reached next April when the organization's interim committee meets in Washington.

Peter Kenen, an economics professor at Princeton University, expressed an opinion that was widely held here: "If somebody had to be in trouble, I'm glad it was Mexico first," he said, "because nothing else would have served to focus American attention to the problem."

Implicit in Mr. Kenen's remark was the belief that the United States has been willing to move to solve the Mexican crisis because so many large American banks are heavily involved.

Mr. Clausen said that the meetings had reached broad agreement that the commercial banks, as they face the impending debt problems in Mexico, Brazil, other countries in Latin America and in Eastern Europe, will not abruptly stop their lending but continue to make loans "at a prudent level." He suggested that an abrupt cutoff of loans might be just as dangerous as excessive lending.

If the annual meeting did not come up with a broad rescue program for all the world's economic troubles, there were nonetheless some specific results:

• Mr. Clausen announced that the World Bank had agreed in principle, at the request of the Lebanese government, to take the initiative in exploring the reconstruction problem in that battered country. The bank will apparently try to form a consortium of lenders, once it gets and idea of the total amount needed.

• The International Development Association, which provides low-interest loans for the World Bank, was assured of continuity through fiscal 1984. All donor nations except the United States agreed to put up an extra \$2 billion for that year. Coupled with the money stretched into 1984 out of the original American commitment, which was supposed to have been concluded by fiscal 1983, the agency will have between \$3 billion and \$3.5 billion to loan in 1984.

• Mr. Clausen confirmed that the next program of the International Development Association, beginning in fiscal 1985, will offer loans at below regular market rates rather than at zero interest, as is now the case.

• Following the direction of the industrial nations' economic summit in Versailles, France, last June, the United States and other major nations to economic and monetary cooperation with the idea of stabilizing exchange markets.

• On the IMF side, Mr. de Larosière pointed to an agreement on the timing for a decision on new IMF quotas for deposits of currencies by the member nations. It was agreed to accelerate the decision from December 1983 to April 1983. The amount of the quotas remains an open question because of the American insistence that it be severely limited. A new development such as the rescheduling of Mexican financing could, of course, accelerate the schedule.

• Mr. de Larosière also reiterated that the American proposal for a crisis fund will be assessed by the executive board of the fund. Implying his own endorsement of the idea, he said that he considers it important in the present difficult circumstances.



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U.S. Will Revise List of Countries Needing Approval for Atom Deals

By Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has told Congress that it intends to tighten controls on nuclear exports by drawing up a new list of 63 countries that will need specific government approval to obtain any U.S. technology for their atomic power programs.

Representative Jonathan B. Bingham, Democrat of New York, although noting that the administration will now be taking a closer look at some deals that were routinely approved previously, said the administration did not appear to be changing the criteria under which it has approved the sale of controversial nuclear equipment.

"The criteria for making these decisions would not be changed," Deputy Energy Secretary W. Kenneth Davis agreed.

Then these revisions do not meet some of our keenest concerns," Mr. Bingham said.

Mr. Davis and other administration officials announced the new measures Wednesday at a hearing of two House Foreign Affairs subcommittees that are considering legislation to tighten up the 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act.

Although administration officials declined to make the full list available until the proposed new policy is completed later this week, sources said it includes Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, Israel, Pakistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Algeria and Syria.

Several nonproliferation experts expressed surprise that the new list does not include a number of states that long have been viewed with concern, such as South Korea and Taiwan. Administration sources said the rationale for leaving these countries off the list is that they are parties to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and accept full safeguards on their atomic facilities.

On the other hand, Iran, Iraq, Libya and Syria — which also are

parties to the treaty — are included on the list, sources said, because of their general instability at the present. All of the communist bloc countries remain on the new list.

Tightening Opposed
Mr. Davis and the other witnesses who testified were adamantly against proposed efforts to amend the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act to tighten export regulations.

Mr. Davis said such changes "would have a harmful effect on our ability to engage in peaceful nuclear cooperation and trade with other countries" and would "turn other countries away from the U.S. and toward alternative cooperating partners, or increased nuclear autonomy, to the detriment of our nonproliferation objectives."

Mr. Davis also said that the administration has no intention of altering its policy of refusing to make public the nuclear exports it has authorized. He said that to do so would harm the competitive position of U.S. companies.

Reagan Begins Lobbying for Bills To Balance Budget, Ban Abortions

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, trying to rekindle support among conservatives, has launched a lobbying effort on behalf of anti-abortion legislation being filibustered in the Senate and a balanced-budget constitutional amendment that is stalled in the House.

Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, also said that Mr. Reagan does not oppose a school prayer amendment pending in the Senate, even though the Justice Department has said it believes provisions of the legislation are unconstitutional.

Many of Mr. Reagan's conservative supporters have been increasingly frustrated by the administration's emphasis on economic issues and lack of action on social issues.

Mr. Reagan announced that he would play a direct role in the abortion debate in a letter to wavering Republican senators, urging them to break a filibuster against anti-abortion legislation sponsored by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and support Mr. Helms's proposal.

Mr. Reagan has long opposed

legalized abortion but previously has avoided endorsing any specific anti-abortion legislation. This was both because of divisions among anti-abortion groups and a fear that it would distract from his efforts to push his economic program through Congress.

Mr. Reagan has also endorsed a constitutional amendment calling for a balanced budget but previously has done little to break it loose from the House Judiciary subcommittee on constitutional rights, where it has been bottled up by hostile Democrats.

Wednesday, however, the White House made a well-orchestrated effort to make the president visible on the balanced-budget issue. Mr. Reagan called in 20 House Democrats and Republicans who had co-sponsored the constitutional amendment but so far had not signed a discharge petition to force it out of the subcommittee.

The petition has the signatures of 203 representatives, well short of the majority of 218 needed to bring the amendment directly to the House floor, and only two more than the 201 the amendment's supporters had three weeks ago when they announced an all-out drive to get the additional needed signatures.

Later, Mr. Reagan spoke in favor of the amendment at the Madison Hotel here to a conservative group called the American Lobby, an organization created by the administration to lobby for it.

Democrats expressed skepticism about Mr. Reagan's burst of activity, however.

"My personal view is he doesn't have his heart in it," said Senator Max Baucus of Montana. Mr. Baucus, a liberal, has been filibustering against Mr. Helms's anti-abortion legislation. "It is a token appeasement of the right wing."

Differing Approaches
Mr. Helms's amendment, attached to a "must-pass" bill to raise the federal debt limit, would permanently prohibit the use of federal funds for abortions and abortion research or training.

Also pending is a constitutional amendment, sponsored by Senator Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, that would permit Congress or the states to regulate or prohibit the right of a woman to end a pregnancy by abortion.

The amendment requires a two-thirds vote for passage and is expected to fail. Mr. Helms's proposal requires only a simple majority. If the filibuster is broken, lobbyists on both sides of the issue expect a close vote.

Mr. Reagan, in a letter sent to senators, called Mr. Helms's proposal a "moderate approach," although he noted he also supports the Hatch amendment.

"It is vitally important for the Congress to affirm, as this amendment does, the fundamental principle that all human life has intrinsic value," Mr. Reagan said.

Quebec Education Curb Is Voided

New York Times Service

MONTREAL — In a decision that enforces the primacy of Canada's Constitution, a Quebec judge has ruled that federal guarantees on education supersede aspects of a Quebec law that sought to restrict the number of children attending English-language schools.

The decision, by Chief Justice Jules Deschênes of Quebec's Superior Court, was made Wednesday after more than a month of testimony in a suit challenging the educational restrictions contained in Quebec's Charter of the French Language, known popularly as Bill 101.

In addition to outlawing the use of English in traffic signs and on storefronts, the legislation stipulated that only those children whose parents were educated in English in Quebec would be permitted to attend English schools, which in this province are administered by Protestant school boards.

An association of the boards brought suit, contending that the provincial legislation ran counter to the federal constitution, which guarantees education in English to children of parents educated in English anywhere in Canada. The constitution also assures children of parents educated in French in Canada that they can study in French.

'Negation' of Provisions
In his decision Wednesday, which covered only the education section of the bill, Justice Deschênes declared that the Quebec law is "not only a restriction but a negation" of the key provisions on education contained in the constitution, whose adoption last year was strenuously opposed by René Lévesque, Quebec's premier and the leader of the separatist Parti Québécois.

During the hearing, several French-speaking academics insisted that because of the prevalence of English in the country, special protection was needed to preserve the use of French, since the language is at the heart of French-Canadian culture.

At one point a witness caused a stir when he described the use of English as a pollutant placed in the river of Quebec society.

Justice Deschênes specifically dismissed these contentions Wednesday, saying the government of Quebec had not proved that the survival of the French language in North America required or justified extraordinary measures. He declared, however, that the province had "proved the legitimacy of its concern for the security and flourishing of the French language," but his decision "rejected with vigor Quebec's argument that certain collective rights had to be protected at the expense of individual rights."

Besides representing a major extension of constitutional primacy, Wednesday's ruling also marked the first erosion of Quebec's language charter.

Senators Call U.S. Offshore Plan Wasteful

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Members of a Senate subcommittee assailed the administration five-year offshore oil and gas leasing plan Wednesday, calling it wasteful, irresponsible and a threat to marine life and commercial fishing.

Led by subcommittee chairman, Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Republican of Connecticut, the senators told Secretary of Interior James G. Watt that he should scale down the leasing plan and consult more closely with governors of the 23 affected states.

Mr. Watt countered that U.S. businessmen and consumers would both benefit from the leasing of one billion ocean acres. Testifying before the subcommittee on energy conservation and supply of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Mr. Watt said that "the 40 lease offerings scheduled over the next five years will mean opportunities for our most resourceful product of freedom, the free enterprise system, to search for offshore oil and gas."

The plan, first proposed in May and put in final form July 21, would permit oil companies to sink wells throughout the entire outer continental shelf, which begins three miles from the coast.

Mr. Watt said the drilling could "generate billions of barrels of oil" and reduce our dependency on foreign sources.

But Sen. Weicker called the plan "grossly accelerated," saying it involves "about 25 times as much acreage as has been offered since 1953, when the program began."

Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, said the plan was "radical, irresponsible, extremist and wasteful." He noted that the leasing program relies heavily on competitive bidding to establish the fair market value of individual tracts. But some leases may attract bids from only one or two oil companies, which could lead to price-fixing, he charged.

'Doonesbury' Artist and Cast To Take Break

The Associated Press

FAIRWAY, Kansas — Gary Trudeau, the Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist, is giving up his popular "Doonesbury" for more than a year to give himself a break and his characters time to grow up.

Universal Press Syndicate said Thursday, "For almost 15 years," said Mr. Trudeau, 34, "the main characters have been trapped in a time warp, and so find themselves carrying the colors and the scars of two separate generations. It was unfair to stretch their formative years to embrace both Vietnam and prep."

The strip, which satirizes current events and fads and includes such characters as Michael J. Doonesbury, Joanie Caucus, Zerk Harris and Uncle Duke, will stop Jan. 2 and resume in the fall of 1984, the syndicate said. "Doonesbury," which is carried in nearly 700 newspapers, including the International Herald Tribune, won a Pulitzer Prize for Mr. Trudeau in 1975.

Cowles to Close Paper in Buffalo

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Buffalo Courier-Express will cease publication Sept. 19, its owners, the Cowles Media Co., have announced. The company said it had lost more than \$25 million in the three years since it bought the newspaper in upstate New York and saw no likelihood of ending those losses.

Otto Silha, the chairman of Cowles Media, and John Cowles Jr., the president, said Tuesday that they had talked with "the most logical prospects" about selling the newspaper to avoid the shutdown. "In our opinion," they said, "a sale is not likely."

The action will leave Buffalo with only one newspaper, The Evening News. The News has also said it is losing money, but the shutdown of its morning rival is expected to restore it to profitability.

California Fire Toll at 21
The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Two badly burned children died Wednesday, bringing the death toll to 21 in a weekend fire at a downtown apartment building here.

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Peru Democracy Faces Guerrilla Test

Human Rights Could Fall Victim to Possible Counterinsurgency Measures

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

LIMA — Peru now faces a question vital to fragile democracies: how to combat a terrorist insurgency without violating the tenets of its own democracy, including the protection of human rights. The answer may well determine the future of the government of President Fernando Belaúnde Terry.

Western diplomats and leading Peruvians are concerned that if the government's police cannot end the small but growing insurgency by a guerrilla group known as Shining Path, the army might step in, as it did in a similar guerrilla crisis in 1968, when Mr. Belaúnde was also president.

A coup is not an immediate fear as the military is divided over whether it wants to return to the messy business of counterinsurgency. In addition, it is still demoralized after its 12 years of rule, which ended in popular discontent and Mr. Belaúnde's re-election two years ago.

U.S. officials fear that the failure of democracy in Peru would have repercussions throughout South America, dealing a blow to the slow and tenuous trend toward freedom on the continent.

The democratic government of President Osewaldo Hurtado Larrea in neighboring Ecuador has shaky relations with its military. Democratic Colombia is pestered by several violent guerrilla bands and is facing the same questions as Peru.

Censured Official Quits in Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador — Eduardo Ortega, Ecuador's minister of natural resources and energy and the president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, has resigned both posts after being censured by Congress Tuesday for his handling of oil policy.

His resignation brought to four the number of ministers who have stepped down this week. Finance Minister Jaime Morillo resigned Tuesday rather than face a congressional inquiry into his handling of government economic policies.

And Monday, two other ministers resigned after their party, the Concentration of Popular Forces, broke with the government of President Osewaldo Hurtado over the Ortega censure issue.

The military governments in Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia and Uruguay are all pledged to return to democracy within the next year and a half, but the threat that factions inside their militaries might stop the process is ever present.

Peru's elections two years ago were the first step in the trend and were hailed by the United States.

"My instructions here are to support Peru's democratic institutions totally and fully," the U.S. ambassador, Frank Ortiz, said in an interview. "I am pretty sure Peru will find a solution to its problems if allowed."

But the solution to the insurgency has yet to be found and the Peruvians themselves are less committed to the institutions.

While Shining Path has almost no support nationally, being roundly condemned even by Peru's many communist parties, the guerrillas appear to be growing in numbers and practicing greater violence.

Demands for the government to get tougher are growing and already taking on tones of a call to the military.

Mr. Belaúnde maintained in a recent interview that the guerrilla problem was under control. Moments later, a Peruvian listening to a tape recording of the interview said he admired Mr. Belaúnde as "a democrat," but that the country "was not ready for democracy."

It is a common reaction here, where the dominant concern of many citizens often seems to be safety, not liberty or human rights. Peru's leftist parties, which account for about one-fourth of the vote, have condemned the guerrillas, but they are equivocal about helping to maintain the government in office until the end of its constitutional term.

Loss of Confidence
"I agree that the guerrillas are a threat to democracy," Javier Diez Canseco, a leftist legislator, said in an interview. "But people have lost confidence in the democratic process because of this government."

We want to help peasants defend themselves against both the government and the guerrillas.

Under state of emergency powers in greater Lima and an anti-terrorist law passed last year, the government has detained hundreds of suspects, many of whom have not been formally charged.

The president is now advocating a bill to allow capital punishment. It is expected to pass handily.

The daily La Prensa, the voice of conservatives, has called for a much broader national state of emergency and the suspension of such freedoms as the right to assembly.

Problem for Press

Some newspapers are already wondering whether they should impose self-censorship. This city's many splashy tabloids have reported harmless bomb blasts as major attacks, heightening public fear.

The police, meanwhile, frustrated by an elusive enemy, are reportedly resorting to brutality, often beating innocent citizens in the search for the guerrillas.

Mr. Diaz, a human rights leader in the Congress, charged that almost 1,000 political prisoners are



Fernando Belaúnde Terry

being held, most of whom, he said, are not terrorists.

Those charges are disputed — Amnesty International listed only one several months ago — and opposition political and labor leaders are in the forefront in calling for tough measures against the guerrillas.

Massacre Laid to El Salvador's Army

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission has issued a list of 181 unarmed villagers it said were killed by army troops during an anti-guerrilla sweep through San Vicente province last month.

The commission said Wednesday that the 181 were among more than 300 unarmed civilians killed by government soldiers. On Monday, three peasant women charged that the armed forces used fighter-bombers, incendiary bombs, grenades and automatic weapons to massacre the villagers. The women, who requested anonymity, spoke during a press conference organized by the commission.

The government denied the charge, but a civil defense commander at Santa Clara, 45 miles

(75 kilometers) east of San Salvador and five miles south of the alleged massacre site at Amatitán Amiba, supported the women.

The commander, who asked not to be identified for security reasons, said troops killed about 400 people. He said most were unarmed civilian "subversives" who accompanied the leftist rebels and aided them by farming, spying and other activities.

Almost every major military operation here brings allegations of civilian massacres. Leftist guerrillas have been fighting for nearly three years to overthrow the U.S.-backed government of this Central American country, and church and human rights groups estimate at least 38,000 people have died in political violence in the last 35 months.

Mohammed Abdullah, Lion of Kashmir, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, an important figure in India's struggle for independence and the dominant political force in Kashmir for nearly half a century, died Wednesday.

Sheikh Abdullah, who was known as the Lion of Kashmir, suffered a heart attack Sunday. He had said he was 76 years old, but many believed he was 80 or more.

Officially, he was the chief minister of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, but he was also a father figure to more than 5 million Kashmiris. During his reign he developed a sense of Kashmiri pride and identity among his people. An imposing man at 6 feet 4 inches, with a sonorous voice, he favored homespun white tunics and a cap that became his trademark.

With Sheikh Abdullah gone, it seems likely that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India will try to enlarge Indian control of Kashmir. For now, power has passed to the sheikh's son, Farooq, 44, who is likable but politically inexperienced and who had been serving as health minister. He was sworn in as chief minister Wednesday night.

Merchant Family

Sheikh Abdullah was born in the village of Soura near Srinagar where his merchant family made carpets and shawls for a living. At the University of Aligarh in what is now Pakistan he earned a master of science degree.

When he returned to the Vale of Kashmir, he became a schoolteacher. At that time, most posts in the government, the army and the civil service were filled by Hindus, with Muslims virtually banned. Sheikh Abdullah organized a group of young intellectuals, the Muslim Conference. On joining with other dissident groups in Kashmir and with the powerful forces of Gandhi and Nehru in India proper, Sheikh Abdullah became one of the bright young men of India's freedom movement.

When the Hindu maharajah of Kashmir opted to join India instead of the new Islamic state of Pakistan at the time of independence in 1947, it was Sheikh Abdullah who rallied the state's predominantly Muslim population behind the decision. Although he was a Muslim himself, he denounced re-

ligious extremism and declared himself a secularist.

Today Kashmir is the only Moslem-majority state in predominantly Hindu India and as such is regarded as a symbol of India's commitment to being a secular nation. As recently as 1980, Sheikh Abdullah personally intervened to put down civil unrest with anti-Hindu overtones.

Sense of Loss

Moslem Pakistan has always felt cheated by the loss of Kashmir. Two of India's three wars with Pakistan have been fought over Kashmir. A UN resolution calling for a plebiscite to determine Kashmir's future has never been carried out and its status remains disputed with UN military observers still policing a cease-fire line between Indian and Pakistani troops.

It is not likely that Sheikh Abdullah's death will alter the status of Kashmir, but many believe it will cause political uncertainty. It could also signal the eventual end of Kashmir's uniquely independent status within India.

As the price of delivering Kashmir to India, Sheikh Abdullah expected a large degree of autonomy. Significant portions of India's constitution do not apply to Kashmir. Also, the power of the Parliament in New Delhi is limited in the state.

Sheikh Abdullah served as chief minister until 1953, when he began to espouse independence for his state. Although he had preached that Kashmir's future lay with India, the state's overwhelming Moslem population had grown restless and was demanding accession to Moslem Pakistan.

Calls for Independence
The sheikh's speeches began to ring with calls for independence. He accused India of renegeing on its promise to hold a plebiscite on the state's future. Unable to tolerate his views, the central government deposed him. He spent the next 20 years in and out of prison, under house arrest or in exile. He regained the state leadership in 1975.

At the time of his death, he was one of the few state leaders with a solid power base completely separate from Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party. The two leaders often



Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah in a 1975 photo

clashed, but it is believed that there was respect and genuine affection between them. Mr. Gandhi visited Sheikh Abdullah Monday, the day after his heart attack.

His son Farooq, who returned to Kashmir in 1976 after more than a decade in Britain where he studied medicine, first ran for public office only two years ago. His ability to fill his father's shoes is expected to be tested soon.

In addition to "balancing" the warring factions within his party, the National Conference, Farooq will have to party central government attempts to chip away at Kashmir's special status. Any significant erosion of this status would almost certainly heighten discontent in the state, analysts believe. And they believe this would increase the appeal of small Moslem and pro-Pakistani political parties in the state.

Suleiman el-Alouzaiah
TEL AVIV (AP) — Suleiman el-Alouzaiah, sheikh of sheikhs of the bedouins, was killed and was buried Wednesday in the bedouin town of Rahat in the Negev desert, Israel radio reported. He reportedly was more than 100 years old.

Sonia Tomara Clark
NEW YORK (NYT) — Sonia Tomara Clark, 85, a foreign correspondent for The New York Times, died Tuesday following a stroke.

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Oil and Money in the Eighties

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Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil and former Finance Minister of Kuwait, will be the keynote speaker at the third annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties."

Senator James McClure, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Energy Committee and one of the main formulators of U.S. energy policy, will

open the second day of the conference, and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan will answer questions via live telephone hook-up following a special video address to the conference from Washington, D.C.

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ENERGY IN AN UNCERTAIN ECONOMY

SEPTEMBER 20

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil, Kuwait.

THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND OUTLOOK FOR OIL

Theodore Eck, Chief Economist, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana).
Ian Seymour, Executive Editor, Middle East Economic Survey.
Helen Hughes, Director of Economic Analysis and Projections, The World Bank.

Moderator: Herman Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency.

WHERE OIL AND GAS WILL BE FOUND IN THE '80's

Sam Carmalt, Manager of New Project Development, Petroconsultants.

NEW POWER RELATIONS IN THE GULF

James Atkins, former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

THE IMPACT OF DOWNSTREAM ARAB INVESTMENT

Donald O'Hara, former Pres., Nat. Petroleum Refiners' Ass.
Abdullah Taher, Governor, Petromin.

SPECIAL ADDRESS

Donald Regan, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, via satellite.

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SEPTEMBER 21

ENERGY POLICY FOR WAR OR PEACE

James McClure, Chairman, U.S. Senate Energy Committee.

PROBLEMS OF ENERGY FINANCING

MOBILIZING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS FOR ENERGY PROJECTS.
Ian Logie, President and Chief Executive, Int. Energy Bank.

INVESTMENT DECISIONS IN AN ERA OF DECLINING OIL PRICES
Harold Hammer, Executive Vice President, Gulf Oil Corp.

THE EVOLUTION AND IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL OIL TAXATION
Robert Weaver, Vice President, Global Petroleum Division, Chase Manhattan Bank.

THE PRICING STRUCTURE FOR NORTH SEA OIL

Ian Goskirk, Chief Executive Designate, British National Oil Corp.

THE LONG TERM GAS OUTLOOK

John Lichtblau, Exec. Dir., Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.
John Meeder, Manager Corporate Planning, Nederlandse Gasunie.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN A SOFT ENERGY MARKET

THE OIL FUTURES MARKET: John Treat, President, New York Mercantile Exchange.

SPOT TRADING: Erwin Spuller, Managing Director, Fretilol.

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Jorge Isaac Anaya

Chief of Navy Steps Down In Argentina

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — Admiral Jorge Isaac Anaya, the last remaining member of the junta that ordered Argentina's occupation of the Falkland Islands on April 2, announced Wednesday night that he was stepping down.

A naval communiqué said that Admiral Anaya, commander in chief of the navy, told a meeting of senior officers that he would retire Oct. 1. The new navy chief is to be Vice Admiral Ruben Oscar Franco, Argentina's representative on the Inter-American Defense Board in Washington, the communiqué said.

The two other members of the junta that sent the invasion force to the Falklands, which Argentina calls the Malvinas, have already been removed from power.

Lieutenant General Leopoldo F. Galtieri, the army commander and president of the junta, was deposed shortly after British forces completed their recapture of the South Atlantic archipelago on June 14. Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo, who was chief of the air force, stepped down last month after calling for the armed forces to take part in government after Argentina's planned return to democracy by March 1984.

Considered a Hardliner

Admiral Anaya became head of the navy in December and was widely regarded as the most hard-line member of the junta on the Falklands issue.

After the initial occupation of the islands, the navy's ships played a relatively minor role in the conflict, although its jets were responsible for sinking two ships of the British task force.

After Argentina's defeat, the junta split up, with the navy and air force withdrawing from government. Several attempts to reform the junta have been made, but military sources have said that it would not be possible until Admiral Anaya stepped down.

The army, meanwhile, has taken over the running of Argentina and has appointed Reynaldo Benito Bignone, a retired general, as president of a transitional government to supervise the country's return to democracy.

Defector Says Russia Using Chemical Arms

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — A Soviet soldier who defected to an Afghan guerrilla group in early August said Wednesday that Soviet troops were using chemical weapons in their bid to quash rebellion against the Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan.

Anatoly Mikhailovich Sakharov, 19, from Moldavia in the southeastern part of the Soviet Union, made the charge in a tape recording that the Hiba Islamic resistance group played for reporters at Peshawar, 100 miles (160 kilometers) west of Islamabad.

Mr. Sakharov said in the tape that Soviet troops in northern Afghanistan were using picric acid, another substance that is probably picric acid and a third identified only as "smirch."

Both picric and picric acid create thick yellowish clouds, the soldier said, and kill 20 and 30 percent, respectively, of their victims. Smirch, he said, also spews a yellow vapor that chokes and blackens its victims, killing 100 percent of them. The soldier added that victims also suffered vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness and loosening of the skin before dying.

In Washington, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department said the chemicals were part of the "yellow rain" warfare that U.S. officials have asserted that the Russians were using.

On Tuesday, Western diplomats said that the Afghan Defense Ministry had accused antigovernment

rebels of using chemical weapons supplied by the United States and Britain. Both countries deny shipping any weapons to the guerrillas.

Mr. Sakharov said he had seen the Soviet weapons, and that they were fired from rockets on board helicopters. The containers, he asserted, were labeled "propane gas" painted blue and stored at the Soviet bases of Kabul and Kunduz, near the Soviet border.

The soldier said he got some information on the weapons from a Soviet member of a combat helicopter crew at Kunduz and some when he was being trained in Kabul. The Afghan capital of Kabul, Mr. Sakharov said he had arrived in Afghanistan on May 17. More than 85,000 Soviet troops have been in the country since December 1979.

Dame Denies Charges Of Being Spy In Bonn

United Press International

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — A Danish journalist who worked in Bonn for nearly 20 years has denied police charges that he was spying for East Germany, his lawyers said Thursday.

The lawyers said Flemming Soerensen, 51, who was arrested last week on suspicion of selling information to the East German secret service since 1958, called police allegations "speculation." He allegedly passed on military secrets and descriptions of West German politicians.

French Interior Minister Is Accused Of Ignoring Threats of a Paris Blast

Reuters

PARIS — Lawyers representing victims of a car-bomb explosion in central Paris accused the government Wednesday of ignoring vital information that they said could have prevented the blast.

The attack just off the Champs-

Elysees on the Rue Marbeuf, which killed a woman and injured 60 persons on April 22, was outside the office of the pro-Iraq Arab weekly *Watan al-Arabi*.

Police sources said they suspected it was part of a war by Syrian agents against Iraqi interests. The government ordered the expulsion of two Syrian diplomats a few hours after the explosion, accusing them of unacceptable activities.

Lawyers Jacques Miguet and Francis Szpiner said in a statement Wednesday that Interior Minister Gaston Defferre should have acted sooner on the basis of police information.

"Mr. Defferre could not have been unaware of the Syrian threats hanging over the newspaper," the statement said. "The minister said he was powerless to prevent this type of attack, but he acknowledges that the DST [counterespionage service] advised him as early as April 8 of the threats."

Cuba Is Seeking Delay In Paying Debts to Japan

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Cuba's foreign trade minister, Ricardo Cabrisas-Ruiz, arrived Thursday to discuss rescheduling of Cuban debts to Japanese banks, officials said.

Cuba wants commercial banks in Japan and Western nations to reschedule payments as a result of Cuba's dwindling foreign currency reserves, the officials said. Cuba is in an economic slump because of the drop in world market prices for sugar, its major export, they said.

Food: Finding Means to Meet Goal

DOHA — Qatar, a desert peninsula of scorching summers, high humidity and blasting winds that only a Bedouin could really love, has officially set the goal of "self-sufficiency in food production with a surplus to export to neighboring Gulf states."

Right now, Qatar and the Gulf region as a whole are among the world's largest net importers of food.

The goal, seen as essential for the strategic security of the country in much the same way as the industrialized world sees self-sufficiency in energy as essential for its security, may not even be technically possible. It would certainly entail such huge capital outlays that it would seem unthinkable. The main problems in achieving even limited self-sufficiency in food production are not the scorching sun nor sand, but finding the water and stimulating citizen interest.

Technical advances in seeds, fertilizers and planting methods have overcome many of the soil and temperature problems, and the cost of using many of these methods is relatively reasonable. Such advances have also been made in desalinating seawater, something Qatar already does for domestic use.

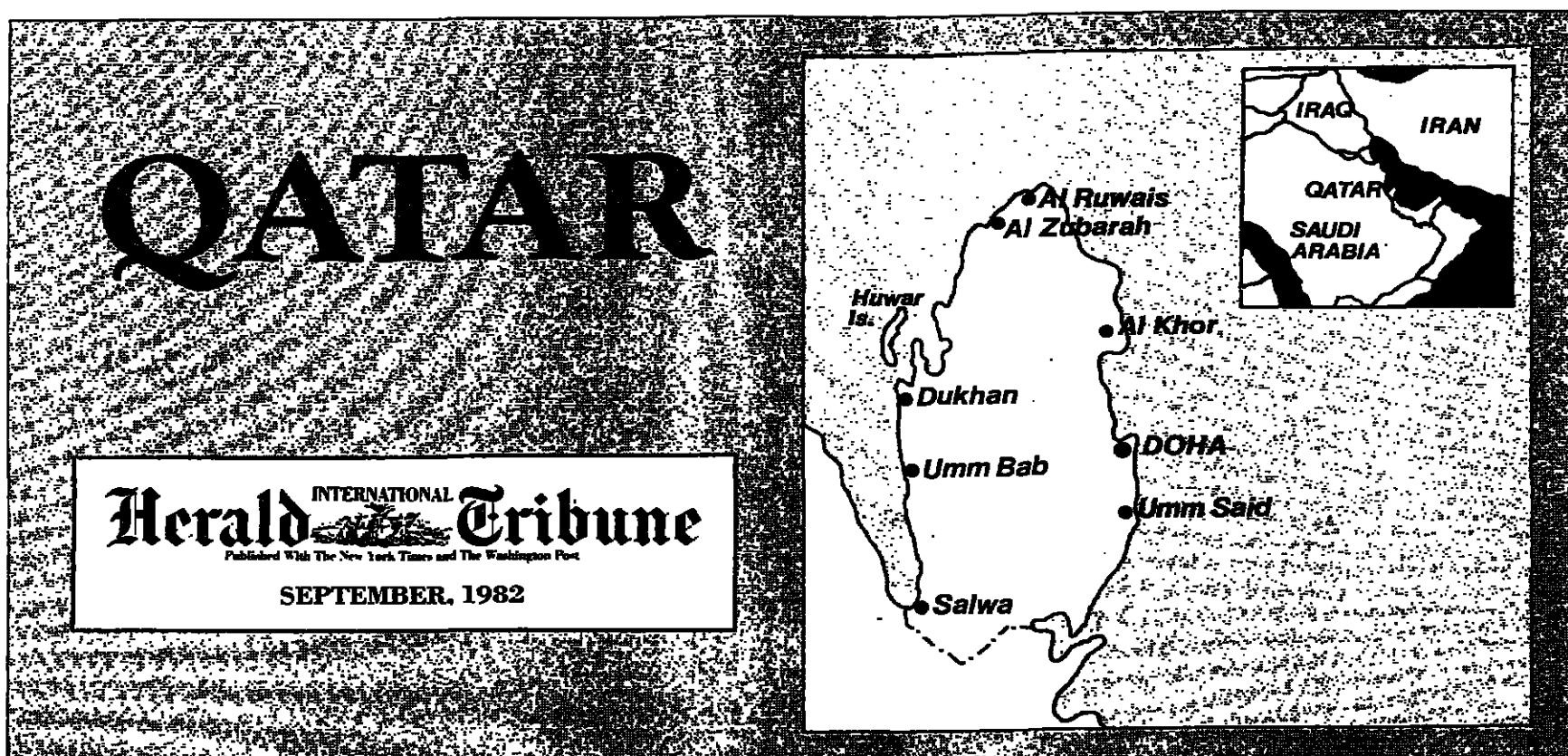
But the cost of such desalination is still so astronomically high that to use such water for agriculture would entail exorbitant costs. On top of this, desalination plants are highly vulnerable to enemy attack and accidents, making dependency on such water a security risk in itself.

'Unreasonable' Hopes

John Pike of the Food and Agriculture Organization said, "The hopes that they have got are really unreasonable. To grow their own food and meet even 20 percent of their needs will cost them nine times the import cost. Eighty percent of the water used would have to be desalinated water. Desalination plants are especially vulnerable to bombs, breakdowns, fires, oil spills. If you had no desalinated water and 80 percent of your agriculture was based on this, you couldn't irrigate any of your crops. You would lose agriculture completely."

"The other nasty part of this is that by the year 2000 the population of Qatar is estimated at 450,000. All the water for Doha city will be provided by desalination plants. If anything goes wrong, they will need water from underground sources for drinking water, sources that they are exploiting."

(Continued on Page 7S)



A Corner of the Gulf With 'the Pereira Look'

Californian's Ideas of Urban Planning for Desert Environment Now Taking Concrete Form

By Sheila Daniel

LOS ANGELES — The internationally known architectural and planning firm of William L. Pereira Associates of Los Angeles has been working to shape the future of Qatar since 1975, when the emir, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, invited Mr. Pereira for a visit.

The firm's most recent contribution to the Doha skyline is the ultramodern, \$150-million Doha Sheraton. It is a key part of Qatar's plans for the new quarter of Doha.

In an interview, Mr. Pereira recalled he was nervous on opening day. He was not sure how the emirate's tradition-minded people would react to the modern showplace facing the Gulf.

But, he said, as thousands of people crowded into the hotel's vast and high atrium, an 8-year-old boy caught his eye. The child was standing on a marble walkway when suddenly he knelt and touched the floor with both hands. Cautiously, he placed his cheek on the smooth, cold marble — a surface unknown in the wind-whipped desert sands of Qatar — and a wide grin lit up his face.

Mr. Pereira smiles, too, when he remembers the scene. It was the best reception he could have hoped for.

"Out of the Blue" — Mr. Pereira is heavily involved with planning of the emirate. He said that the government approached him "out of the blue." "I went there and spent several weeks, then gave a report on some of the things I thought were pertinent to their problem," he recalled. "Then they asked us to help with the planning of the country, and subsequently to build the hotel."

Based in Los Angeles, the company has an impressive and long list of accomplishments that made it a natural candidate for the Qatar program. During the last half century, it has directed projects ranging from the Cape Canaveral launch complex to California's 93,000-acre Irvine Ranch — the largest planned community in North America — to the new industrial city of Yanbu in Saudi Arabia. Among its most stunning architectural achievements is the Transamerica Pyramid, a landmark that has become to San Francisco what the Eiffel Tower is to Paris.

But despite the firm's wide-ranging portfolio, Mr. Pereira found his new job in Qatar to be unique. It entailed overseeing a rapid modernization of the capital city and the main industrial complex at Umm Said without sacrificing the national tradition and culture, a trick that has seldom been mastered in other oil-rich countries of the region.

Research was the first step. "Part of our problem was to deepen our knowledge of the Qataris and their needs," Mr. Pereira recalled recently. In this respect, he added, "His Highness was absolutely marvelous. I don't know of any client we've ever had who was clearer in his vision and his goals."

Mr. Pereira also said that he welcomed the emir's cautious approach to the planning and expenditures. Compared with much of the Arab world, he said, "I don't think there is any part of this country that's an overkill. His Highness is very modest; for example, he chose to remodel Qatar's existing airport rather than build a new one. He is also doing everything possible to encourage private investment and development."

Before any firm plans were laid, Mr. Pereira and his deputies did a lot of listening. "Our professional activity has been tuned in very carefully with the government," he said. "We've tried to make sure we get their input, because it is a collaboration. We're now approaching our eighth year in Qatar, and it's rare that the planning lasts that long. We keep refining the plan; it keeps changing all the time. And I also think we've done well there because we didn't go in and say, 'You have to do this the American way.'"

The emir's priority was to provide a new section of land for his capital. Although the Arabs once called Qatar "the land Allah forgot," all that changed with the oil boom of the early 1970s. With a sudden influx of foreign businessmen and diplomats, Doha was on its way toward urban chaos.

The solution came in the form of a 100-acre landfill, the site of a planned community that ultimately will house 60,000 residents. It was decided that foreign embassies would line the northern side of a newly created shoreline, and that the focal point of the new town would be a hotel and convention complex jutting into the Gulf.

Because the hotel was the first major structure to be built

in Pereira's master plan, his staff took great care in designing it. According to Melvin J. Sieks, vice president and project manager, a pyramid shape was chosen for both cultural and practical reasons. From the architectural standpoint, three sides provided a higher building for the same amount of rooms, while also giving more resistance to winds that often reach 100 miles per hour, Mr. Sieks explained. The hotel is made of pre-cast concrete, manufactured nearby at a factory constructed specifically to provide building materials for the complex.

Tent Motif

But the overall design was borrowed in large measure from the desert tent used for centuries by the Bedouin. Rising 246 feet from its base, the 16-story structure encloses a 13-story atrium to take advantage of the natural cooling properties of the tent shape. At the same time, all 430 guest rooms are sheltered by floor slabs extending outward to create shade and privacy — an important consideration for which the traditional Bedouin tent also provided.

The atrium itself is decorated to give a comfortable feeling of shelter within a large space.

Open canopies descend softly over refreshment areas, filtering the sun's rays from the skylight at the peak of the pyramid. Another section is set aside for continuing flow of cultural and historical exhibits. "One of the things Doha needed was a public space," Mr. Pereira said, "and that's why we have the exhibits and areas where the people can meet for tea and coffee."

The adjacent conference center, with a 700-seat auditorium and translation facilities, is completely enclosed. It also takes the shape of a triangle and is linked to the hotel by a low, terraced structure housing shops, gardens and a ballroom. The interiors of both buildings have their origins in Arabic motifs, colors, materials and finishes.

Although the complex is government-owned, its construction was a project with an international flavor. Mr. Pereira's firm and several subcontractors were from the United States, while other contractors and subcontractors were recruited from Britain, Hong Kong, Greece, Korea and Ja-

(Continued on Page 6S)

Post-Oil Era Hinges On Heavy Industry

Special to the NYT

ALTHOUGH oil exports from Qatar began in December, 1949, it was only in 1960 that serious long-term development planning began, coinciding with the appointment of Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani as crown prince and premier.

Sheikh Khalifa — who became the emir in 1972 after the state became completely independent from Britain in 1971 — led Qatar into the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and initiated a renegotiation of oil concessions in the 1960s, leading to the nationalization that was completed in 1976. The growth in oil production and revenues since then has been the basis for development. Heavy industrialization was not the most obvious path for a society that had always depended on pearls, fishing and marginal agriculture. But, after extensive studies in the early 1960s, it was decided that agriculture and fishing, while important for food security, could never be an alternative to oil as a source of revenue because of climatic difficulties.

Because of the small population — the total native Qatari population is no more than 60,000 — and a lack of raw materials other than oil and gas, the state opted for capital-intensive industry as the sole guarantee of economic future in the post-oil era.

Heavy industry projects that require large amounts of capital investment are undertaken by the state, while the private sector is encouraged to develop the medium and light industrial sectors. The state's Industrial Development Technical Center, staffed by industry experts, handles the industrial planning — setting criteria for useful economic development and determining the needed industrial projects. The center draws advice when required from the various industrial development organizations of the United Nations.

As an example of its activities, the center in August signed a 28-million-Qatari-ryyal contract with an international Dutch company, FVA, for the construction of 12 greenhouses. It also signed a contract for the supply and installation of radar and telecommunications equipment for the country's two main ports of Doha and Umm Said. The 4.8-billion-ryyal contract was signed with the Khalid Scientific Co. in co-partnership with Raytheon, a U.S. telecommunications company. The two projects will be implemented in cooperation with a British consultancy company.

Major state projects, such as iron and steel, fertilizers and petrochemicals, are carried out on a joint basis with foreign companies. The foreign company has a minor shareholding and an extended management and marketing contract in return for supplying necessary expertise.

With the exception of the Qatar National Cement Co., all the heavy industries are located in the Umm Said industrial zone 30 kilometers south of Doha, beside Qatar's main oil-exporting terminal, because a deepwater port is available as well as easy connections to gas and oil supplies.

Area: 4,402 square miles.
Population (1980 estimated): 250,000.
Gross domestic product (1979): U.S. \$2.9 billion.
Exchange rate: 1 U.S. dollar = 3.64 Qatari riyals.
Exports (1980): U.S. \$5.698 billion.
Imports (1980): U.S. \$1.446 billion.

Light Industry: Incentives Begin To Bring Results

Special to the NYT

ASIDE from its emphasis on steel, fertilizers and petrochemicals, Qatar is seeking to encourage light industries, which are rapidly springing up with government incentives. The government concessions include a five-year holiday on taxes, token ground rents, soft-term loans on start-up capital and an exemption from import duties on raw materials and equipment.

Among the existing light industries in Qatar are a plant that liquefies gases from the atmosphere, a detergents plant, a paints plant and a flour mill. A major private sector venture is the Qatar National Navigation Co., which is planning to start building its own vessels next year in Qatar.

Once involved primarily as a cargo handling and port servicing company, the company has just opened a \$100-million ship repair yard. It also has a crane assembly plant, and is engaged in major dredging works on the harbor at Qatar's second city at Khor, with a shallow-water dredger that it built itself. Next year, it will begin building a vessel a year to meet the company's requirements for different types of ships.

Qatar's oldest industry is the Qatar National Cement Co., which unlike most Qatari industries, is based on the west coast at Umm Bab. This joint venture between the private sector and government uses locally available limestone and gypsum.

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Health Programs: Shift in Emphasis

By Penny A. Hopkinson

DOHA — Decentralization of the Health Service to regional health centers, computerized health registration and the provision of preventive rather than curative medical care for all are the emirate's health targets for the coming decade.

Qatar has long provided free medical service to all residing in the state — even before the World Health Organization coined the slogan: Medical care for everyone by the year 2000. But today, primary health centers spread throughout the country will provide the essential care taking the burden, to a greater extent, off the general hospitals and other specialized clinics.

The new health center plan, run in conjunction with the country's two modern general hospitals (Hamad and Rumailah) and other specialized facilities, is aimed at providing residents of Qatar the best in care.

Essentially, each health center is to have between four and six general practitioners, two dentists, nine nurses, a laboratory technician, a pharmacist, a social worker and supporting administrative staff to serve about 15,000 residents. This will mean that there will be approximately one general practitioner per 2,500 patients.

The services provided by each health center will cover diagnosis, regular checkups, prenatal and postnatal care, vaccination, dispensing of medicines, laboratory analyses, dentistry, health edu-

cation, social work, consultancy visits, vital statistics and medical records and coordination with other local medical centers. Eventually the centers are to provide rehabilitation facilities.

Rural health centers will have between eight and 10 maternity beds backed by an emergency service.

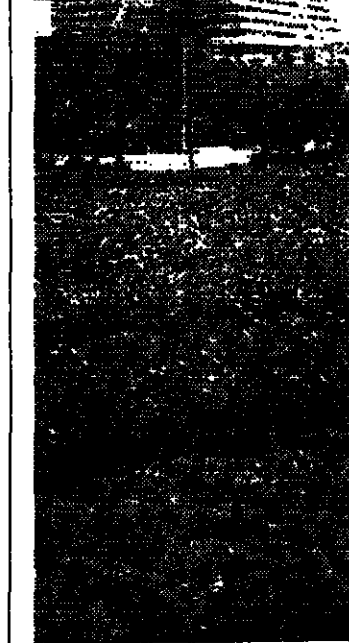
The concept, according to Dr. Ahmed Dajani, head of primary health care and the health plan's chief architect, is to view the symptoms of each patient in a global sense, rather than isolating and treating symptoms via specialist diagnosis, and to examine social and environmental aspects that are increasingly contributing to health problems in Qatar.

"In short," he explained, "we are reverting to the traditional family practitioner system."

The centralized computer registration system, designed last year by the Ministry of Public Health in collaboration with the French Ministry of Public Health, will contain essential medical data on each resident of Qatar — from birth to death. This registration will be cross-indexed at each resident's local health center.

The Ministry of Public Health is to start issuing each resident plastic identification cards that, in addition to providing the registration number, will record such information as the full name, date of birth, blood group, counter-indications, disorders and diseases.

Dr. Dajani's Primary Health Care Department works closely with the Preventive Medicine De-



The new Doha Sheraton: Shrubbery awaits planting.

partment headed by Dr. S.A. Tageldin and Dr. Abdulla al-Baker, head of surgery and the burns unit. In the field of preventive medicine, mass vaccination programs, provision of maternity and child health care, environmental and occupational health are among the top priorities.

The mass vaccination program aims to control and eradicate the six most communicable diseases affecting children: tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping

cough, polio and measles. The primary vaccination program is implemented before a child reaches its first year. According to Dr. Tageldin, the incidence of polio and tuberculosis has diminished since the vaccination program began.

Another priority is to improve the health care of mothers and children from the beginning of pregnancy through postnatal care and by provision of baby clinics.

Qatar's infant mortality rate is low in the World Health Organization statistics. Of 7,000 babies born each year, only 210 do not survive. But the ministry wants to improve on that. Emphasis is also being put on education programs for mothers to improve child care standards and hygiene, seeking to involve them in health center community programs. A "mother of the year" award is also being considered to encourage more active participation in these programs.

There has not been a case of indigenous malaria for four years. Environmental health is receiving a great deal of attention. Dr. Tageldin maintains that with the wide scale and large number of companies exporting to Qatar, it is becoming increasingly important to monitor food imports. Today, all foodstuffs must bear a production and "sell before" date, and the health authorities have already destroyed large quantities of produce that has failed to meet desired standards — particularly meat and milk products.

Industrial Accidents
Worker safety in Qatar's growing number of factories, workshops and firms is also under scrutiny. The state recently opened an Occupational and Industrial Health Department, and a program has been launched to assess conditions in various industrial locations. It has been recommended, for example, that all firms employing more than 50 people have their own doctor on call.

The Public Health Laboratory has been set up not only to cover analysis of food samples, but also chemical, bacterial and insecticidal pollution. National and regional environmental control programs are being implemented to cope with air, noise, accidents and other hazardous environments. There are also plans for a clinical laboratory for blood analysis — especially for use in determining rare diseases.

'Pereira Look' Takes Shape

(Continued from Page 55)

pan. The hotel itself is operated under contract by the Sheraton chain. Mr. Pereira has been involved not just with the hotel and convention complex, but with overseeing the development of the blueprints for the modernization of much of the city. "While it's a small country," he said, "it's a lot of work — office buildings for new industries that have developed. It's not accurate to say we're designing the country. We have assisted in planning the new district of Doha and also for the Umm Said Industrial Complex."

In short, the Pereira firm lays out plans for the infrastructure — where roads should go, where buildings should be built — and other companies work on the actual design for those projects.

In doing the planning for the new district of Doha, Mr. Pereira was on somewhat familiar ground. "Coming to the desert was not new to us," he said. "We try to keep the sun off the buildings and to keep them naturally cool, as we would do in the southwestern United States. But the need for privacy is fundamental. What we have done is to use some technology to make more of it possible."

According to Mr. Sieks, the district will eventually have 10,000 homes to house about 60,000 people. A total of 2,500 homes have been started, with 1,000 nearly completed. The houses will be owned by their residents. "In communities like these, the government implements the plan and eventually the private sector takes over," he explained. The Pereira firm also provided the basic infrastructure plan, and 70 percent of the mainline utility systems are already in place.

The new area is tied into the old section of the city by a

corniche, or drive, along the shoreline of a bay in the Gulf. Other projects under way include a university, which is scheduled to open within the next year, and a system of highways, utilities services, cultural and community facilities, and business complexes. All of these are under the supervision of a Doha-based staff of 10 Pereira employees.

Umm Said, 20 miles south of the capital, has been chosen by the government as the primary location of the country's industrialization program. The community at Umm Said, with a planned total of 4,100 housing units, will support that industrial base. A town center, schools, clinics, recreation facilities and business and cultural areas will be part of the design.

As for problems, the people at Pereira say that there have been relatively few. "Yes, you have arguments, you have confusion," Mr. Sieks acknowledged. "Some of the issues we've been involved with concern design quality. A lot of standards had to be set. But if we had made any big mistake, we wouldn't be there today."

William Pereira sees another aspect in his firm's long-standing association with the government of Qatar. "Some people look at the job of planning from purely an engineering standpoint," he said. "We do that, but also with a humanitarian aspect. As planners, we want to provide the best lifestyle possible. And this government wants to provide the best for its people. So we have a basic goal in common."

He believes that the new districts of Doha and Umm Said will not be the end of the urbanization of the state, and that "there probably will be two or three other towns."

Qatar's modernization has been profitable for Pereira



The emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Hamad bin al-Thani. William Pereira found him a client with clear vision of his country's planning needs.

associates, but its employees as well as its chairman have also derived much personal satisfaction from the ongoing project.

"In the United States, most of the time we spend solving problems that we needed to solve 10 years ago," Mr. Pereira observed. "But in Qatar, we're slightly ahead of the need. In some respects, it's a joy to be working in a country where you don't have to be constantly looking backward."

Industry Confident in Face of Crisis

Special to the IHT

ALL OF Qatar's heavy industrial projects — steel, fertilizers and petrochemicals — have suffered from world problems such as depressed prices, but the companies' managers are confident that Qatar, because of low-cost energy resources, can be competitive.

Heavy industrial projects are carried out by the government on a joint-venture basis with foreign companies, which hold a minor shareholding position and an extended management contract.

The Qatar Fertilizer Co., QAFCO, was created in 1969 and began production in 1973, in a sense setting the pace for the nation's development as it was among the first companies to use Qatar's vast reserves of natural gas. The original plant built by Gibb-Ewbank U.K. and Davy Power-Gas Ltd. U.K. cost about \$1 million. New plants were commissioned in 1978, and design capacity is now 1,800 metric tons of anhydrous ammonia and 2,000 metric tons of urea 46 percent N4 grade fertilizer a day. The current production for ammonia is 60 percent of rated capacity and for urea about 85 percent.

The shareholders are the Qatar General Petroleum Corp., with 70 percent, Norsk Hydro of Norway, with 25 percent, Davy McKee (Oil and Chemicals) Ltd. U.K., with 3 percent, and Hambros Bank Ltd. with 2 percent. Norsk Hydro has a 20-year marketing and management contract that expires in 1991.

Gas Reserves

QAFCO uses as feedstock onshore associated gas (gas associated with oil), offshore associated gas and limited quantities of non-associated gas from the Khuff formation. In the long term, QAFCO will draw its feedstock from Qatar's immense gas reserves in the Northwest Field formation, one of the largest single gas reservoirs in the world.

QAFCO's products are geared for export, and most of these go east. The largest customer is India, which takes 30 percent to 60 percent, followed by China. This year, however, five shipments of urea have gone to Mexico, and outlets are being investigated in the United States, according to the firm's

deputy general manager, Otter Berger. In fact, quality specifications have been upgraded recently to meet the requirements of the U.S. market.

"Obviously, at present QAFCO is facing difficulties, as are all our competitors, because of the international economic climate. In addition, the glut in the oil market and consequent reductions in oil production have created feedstock problems," Mr. Berger said. For example, according to Mr. Berger, in 1980 QAFCO made a profit of 136-million Qatari riyals, while in 1981, although production and exports increased, profit was only 75 million riyals. In 1982, production is still higher, but little or no profit is expected.

But, Mr. Berger added, the pricing policy of energy in the Western world in the long term will make Qatar very competitive. The associated gas that QAFCO currently uses previously was wasted, he said, and is therefore an economic gain even at low prices.

He also pointed out that, because Qatar set up its plant relatively early, the cost of the first plant has already been almost totally depreciated. He said that a lot of technical problems had been encountered in setting up a fertilizer plant in Qatar, but that QAFCO was in the happy position of having already solved all those problems whereas new industries in new locations would take time to become established.

Abdul Rahman Abdul Reda, the production manager and one of the few Qataris working by merit in a senior technical post, said that plants like QAFCO are ultimately in the interest of the West, as fertilizers can be produced in Qatar much more cheaply than in the West, especially after oil is depleted and there is more reliance on natural gas.

QAFCO has a work force of 980, of whom 180 are Qataris mostly working in manual jobs. But Mr. Abdul Reda said that the social effects of industrialization are becoming apparent. Although Qataris have tended to take government jobs, which pay as much or more than industry with less discipline and hard work, job opportunities are getting scarce and

they are slowly turning toward industry, where there are better prospects of promotion and so on than in government work. Mr. Abdul Reda, a graduate of a U.S. university, said that it was no longer considered socially inferior to be working in an industrial plant.

In the long term, QAFCO feels confident about competition from the West, given the advantages of cheap gas. But given that fertilizers are considered to be a strategic industry for food security, the company expects its two basic markets, India and China, to set up their own fertilizer industries, which would produce intense competition.

The Qatar Steel Co., (QASCO) currently producing at 130 percent of original design capacity, has been cited by the World Bank as an example for developing countries entering heavy industry and has won numerous awards. Its products are steel rods, steel billets and sponge iron, the last used for feeding the furnace.

The company's director and general manager, Motomi Kano, said that total production in 1981 was 460,000 tons, of which more than 400,000 tons was exported. (Rated capacity is 350,000 tons.) Saudi Arabia is one of the biggest markets for QASCO's reinforced steel rods used in the construction industry, taking 44 percent of production last year. Other major markets are the UAE, with 26 percent in 1981, and Iraq with 16 percent. The domestic market used 12 percent of production last year.

According to Mr. Kano, the reason for the high level of production is tightly scheduled maintenance. The direct reduction plant was closed for a month earlier this year to allow major maintenance so that high-level production can be maintained.

Mr. Kano said that QASCO, like other industries, was suffering from current international market conditions, and that there was no hope for improvement in the short term.

QASCO's products tend to be more expensive than Japanese products, but they are of higher quality and closer to the market, which cuts freight costs, Mr. Kano said.

The company's shareholders are the Qatar government, with 70 percent, Kobe Steel Ltd. (Japan) with 20 percent, and Tokyo Boeki Ltd. (Japan) with 10 percent.

The work force — 1,190 persons of 16 nationalities — includes 85 Qataris, and of the 35 sections, 24 are headed by Qataris. Furthermore, there has been a gradual decrease in the numbers of the management team from Kobe Steel from 120 at the end of 1979 to 62 at the end of last year, and to a planned 41 at the end of this year. QASCO is training Saudi manpower for Saudi Arabia's new steel company, Al-Hadid, a joint project

between SABIC and Korffstahl of West Germany.

The Qatar Petrochemicals Co. began commercial production in early 1981, and in that year, despite a few minor technical problems associated with starting up a plant, had no major difficulties, said Hassan Anshasy, its deputy general manager. Now, like QAFCO, QASCO is facing lower prices and demand as well as feedstock problems because of reduced levels of oil production. (Qatar is now producing to a maximum OPEC agreed limit of 330,000 barrels a day, rather than its normal production of 500,000 barrels.) Mr. Anshasy estimated that prices were down about 40 percent on average from last year.

The company produces ethylene, which it sells worldwide, and LDP (low density polyethylene), of which 36 percent goes to the Middle East and 64 percent to the Far East and Southeast Asia. These two products are marketed by the Qatar General Petroleum Co. It also produces solid sulphur, which goes to the Gulf and to Pakistan and India, and is marketed by QAFCO.

In 1981, the company produced 133,000 metric tons of ethylene, which was below target, 112,000 metric tons of LDP, which was on target, and 9,000 tons of sulfur.

QAFCO sees its basic market as east of Suez, as it cannot compete with Mediterranean producers in Europe because of its distance from the market.

Mr. Anshasy said that the company did not fear competition from Saudi Arabia's massive petrochemical projects as products will be different and there is a co-operation agreement on training and other things between the Saudis and QAFCO.

He pointed out that one main long-term advantage of QAFCO is that it is designed to run on gas, while most petrochemical plants run on naphtha. Thus, in spite of the current depressed market, QAFCO, with cheap gas available, will always be competitive.

He said that he was surprised by the doubts that some Westerners express about the feasibility of such industries in the Gulf, because of the low-cost energy available.

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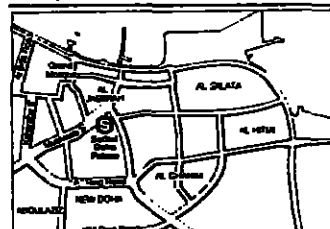
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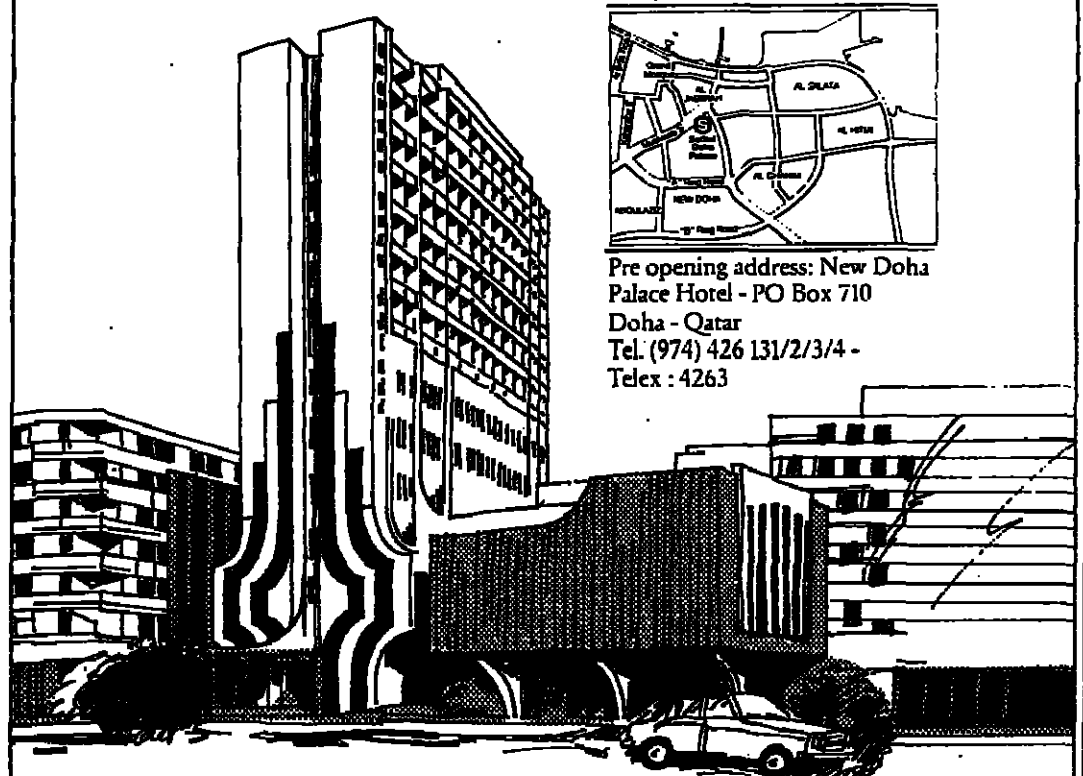
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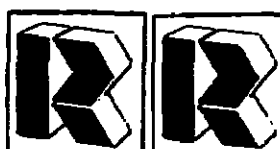
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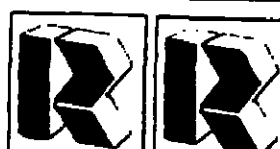
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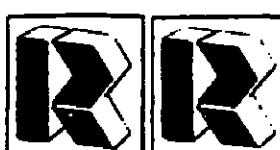


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Finding the Means to Meet Agricultural Goals

(Continued from Page 55)

plotting at an accelerating rate. There wouldn't be any groundwater either.

These groundwater resources are rapidly being depleted by Qatari gentlemen farmers who see agriculture as a hobby, certainly not an economic resource or a strategic consideration. Qatar now risks depleting all its underground water in 30 years, well before the oil is depleted.

According to Mr. Pike, treated sewage water could be used in agriculture to replace much of the need for desalinated water. "By the year 2000 effluent water from Doha will exceed groundwater," he said, and there is already a big fodder project under way that would be watered by such effluent. But so far local taboos forbid using it in growing human food.

Before the oil age Qatar's austere land and climate had, for the most part, made farming impossible. The discovery of oil in the 1950s brought drilling rigs to Qatar, rigs capable of digging water wells as well as oil wells. Oil also brought the money that gave Qataris the means to develop a taste for and pursue gardening and agriculture. These pursuits are, for the most part, hobbies, not market-oriented businesses.

At the moment 228 of the 377 operational farms in the country do not earn anything for their Qatari owners and, according to Mr. Pike, cost those owners an average of 60,000 riyals each year. Even the 228 productive farms that do sell produce to the market earn, on an average, only about 5 percent, meaning they are not really serious economic endeavors.

The best of these productive farms, the one everyone points to with pride, has not even adopted some of the most basic modern methods to conserve water, such as lined irrigation ditches. The worst can hardly be recognized as farms.

Low Return Rate

Unfortunately, farming in Qatar, even pursued seriously, will not provide the high rate of return on investment that Qataris are accustomed to. Building an apartment block in Doha offers much higher profits. Thus Qataris dabble in agriculture, leaving the management of their farms in the hands of Palestinian refugees, who cannot hope to own their own farms because, by law, real estate can only be owned by Qataris.

Field work is done by immigrant Iranians

and Pakistanis who stay for a few years to build up a nest egg and return home. Given all this, no one is about to make the necessary investment to pursue farming in an optimal way. The foreigners have no stake in it and most Qataris are not generally very concerned.

It was the world wheat shortage in 1973, and U.S. complaints about "bushels for barrels" when oil prices skyrocketed, that started Qatar's emir, as well as other sheikhs in the Gulf, thinking about food security. Qatar at the time grew no grain at all. In 1980 it grew 400 tons, or 1 percent of demand.

Other Crops Excluded

To grow 23,000 tons of cereals by the year 2000, or 29 percent of estimated demand, would, according to the FAO, preclude the economic production of any other crops. Qatar would end up spending twice as much for food as it would if it imported all its food and did away with agriculture completely.

Despite this, Mr. Pike said, it is hard to talk the Qataris out of growing wheat. "This is where your money runs away," he said. "But there is something almost religious about the whole thing. I saw the emir walk through the first field of wheat. It seemed to satisfy some deep need."

Although the emir may be enamored of the idea of growing wheat, he has the reputation of being one of the most enlightened rulers in the area and it is doubtful that he would pursue something demonstrably unfeasible.

Mr. Pike said that only the emir seemed to be really aware of the problem of vanishing groundwater. "Last year he banned drilling any further wells. Unfortunately the number of new wells has been increased. The police impounded all drilling rigs when the ban went into effect. But anybody can drill as long as he gets permission. They usually ask for an existing well to be cleaned out. Then they drill a new well with the equipment. It is a battle really, a psychological one. They have no idea about the consequences of their present actions."

Mr. Pike said that, when he warned a high official in the Agriculture Department that Qatar would run out of groundwater if something was not done, the official responded, "God gave us oil and water. God will provide." Even young Qataris, he said, firmly

believe they have been rewarded with their oil wealth by God for some personal merit and that God will continue to provide for them.

Mr. Pike said that because of this attitude the idea of planning for the future has not really gained ground. "If you ever give them a plan, they look at you with a glazed expression on their faces and they say, who knows, next year we may be dead. They have plans drawn up because this is the way everybody else does it. But they don't really believe it. I am sure that in a year's time they will ask somebody else to come in and do it again. They don't believe any nasty answers. Bahrain has the same problem with water and each successive consultant says the same thing. But they continue calling in consultants. It is like having a sick child and you drag it from doctor to doctor."

The plan that the FAO has drawn up for Qatar calls for cutting back groundwater exploitation, which is now twice as high as optimum, to the optimum level and making up for the difference with expensive desalinated water. Mr. Pike explained, "We can't cut down the number of farms when we cut back the groundwater — we can't tell a third of the farmers that they have to stop farming — we have to give them an additional source of water. And the only way is high-cost desalinated water. This is the cost of their overexploitation in the past. This is a fine on the country, interest on an overdraft. If they don't do this, don't cut back their overexploitation, what has happened in Bahrain, where you have dying palms and alfalfa fields, will eventually happen here."

Vegetable Production

Mr. Pike said, "There is quite a future for vegetable production in Qatar" and the FAO plans to maximize this production. Qatar already produces 68 percent of its summer vegetable demand and 42 percent of its winter vegetable demand. In addition it produces 9 percent of its fruit demand, 52 percent of the date demand, 1 percent of the cereal, 6 percent of the sheep meat and 4 percent of the milk.

Under the FAO plan, wheat production would be cut out entirely. Summer vegetable production would rise from its present 3,600 tons to 8,100 tons in the year 2000, or 75 percent of demand; winter vegetables would rise from 8,200 tons to 18,000 tons, or 47 percent of demand; fruit would rise from

1,400 tons to 3,700 tons, or 11 percent of demand; dates would rise from 1,400 tons to 3,700 tons, or 58 percent of demand, and milk production would rise from 1,400 tons to 5,600 tons, or 7 percent of demand.

Mutton production, which the FAO considers mostly uneconomic, would drop from its present 400 tons a year, or 6 percent of demand, to 300 tons a year in the year 2000. Qatar would begin producing beef and off-season cucumbers, which they do not produce now. By the year 2000, beef production would reach 240 tons, or 11 percent of demand, and off-season cucumber production would reach 650 tons, or 100 percent of demand.

Under this plan, 69 million cubic meters of water a year would be necessary. Eleven million cubic meters a year of treated sewage water for milk and beef production (35 million cubic meters of such water would be available); 23 million cubic meters a year of groundwater and 35 million cubic meters a year of desalinated water to replace reduced groundwater abstraction to bring the abstraction rate into equilibrium.

Water costs under the plan would be \$63 million, the same amount as importing all food and doing away with agriculture completely. Farm costs would be \$25 million and the cost of importing the rest of the food Qatar needs would be \$25 million, for a total of \$113 million.

N.G. Dastane, also an FAO expert, has developed a slide show to instruct Qatari farmers in the new methods, which include intercropping, making better use of the growing season, conserving water through better channeling and conserving soil through proper irrigation rates and field layouts. With little investment, the farmer can improve his returns by 400 percent, he said.

Still, getting Qataris interested in commercial food production remains a major problem. Rashid Abdulrahman al-Mannai, undersecretary for agriculture, said, "The only way to get the new methods adopted is to encourage our people to work in agriculture. That is the best way to the new techniques. We hope our people change their way of looking at agriculture because it is important to us."

But, he added, "Income from agriculture compared with other possible investments is nothing."

— LESLIE MITCHELL
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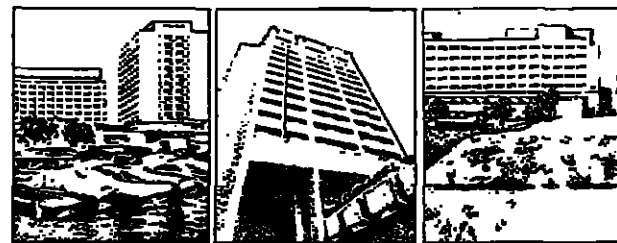
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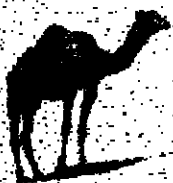
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Agriculture: A wild camel near a new orchard in Qatar's desert.



Women Defend Islamic Traditions, but Recognize Changing Times

By Leslie Mitchell de Quillacq

DOHA — The American visitor had managed to work herself, quite by chance, into the inner sanctum of Qatar's women's liberation movement, the women's branch of the Red Crescent Society — the Muslim equivalent of the Red Cross — the only place where educated Qatari women can gather freely outside their homes.

"What do you want to change?" the visitor asked the president, Miriam ad-Darwish, a handsome dark-eyed woman wearing a floor-length skirt and a long-sleeved, high-necked blouse. "Do you want to get rid of the veil?"

Miriam's eyes showed barely suppressed rage. "We are different. We don't want to be like you. We have our own culture and religion. In our religion, women should dress modestly. Social mixing between unrelated men and women is forbidden. We don't aim to break this down. We aim to train women."

"When we go to London and see how they depict us on the television, we are made out to be like animals, like strange people. They think because we are wearing the masquerade that we are uneducated people, we are old-fashioned. They think we are always staying at home, always putting on the masquerade. But this is not so."

"Our women are becoming educated. They want to do things. Our religion says half of society is for women and half for men. At the moment the society is for men, not for women. Women are only a small part of society. But the men are lazy."

"The woman here has nothing to do and so she studies. Even mothers are going to school to learn. The girls are very intelligent. More so than the boys, who spend their time thinking about their cars. Before a woman could only become a teacher. Now she is working in the hospital, in the Ministry of Information, in the Ministry of Health, at the university. There is no difference between what men and women can do for the society."

Career Ambitions

Miriam's outburst reflects much of the thinking of the educated women in the Gulf, who have career ambitions similar to those of women in the West but who are searching for a role for themselves that conforms with their own Islamic Arabian culture, a culture that for years has relegated them to the home.

Their role in the home has not left them powerless, as is often assumed. There, they have often been queens and one can probably find as many dominated husbands in the Gulf as in other parts of the world where the woman is pre-

sumed to be more powerful. Their influence on their sons and their veneration by them is akin to that attributed to the stereotypical Italian matriarch.

But the Gulf women now want to be active in other arenas as well. This is not to say that they wish to leave the all-important home and family behind. This is where they believe they differ from women in the West whom they often view as wanton and irresponsible, heedless of their children and families. Educated Gulf women want to participate directly in the building of their rapidly changing society while at the same time avoiding the deterioration of the family that they see in the West.

The Qatari women, like the Saudi women, both of whose countries adhere officially to the strict Wahhabi sect of Islam, face cultural obstacles that are perhaps more difficult to surmount than those of other women in the Gulf. Miriam Darwish, echoing many women in the Islamic world, emphasizes that these obstacles have nothing to do with Islam. Mohammed did not say a woman had to wear a veil or that women could not work with men, and, Miriam said, women are learning these facts now. The women in Mohammed's life were powerful, active figures, she pointed out. His first wife was a businesswoman; his daughter led troops into battle.

Interpretation of Koran

"Islam doesn't say not to work with men," she said. "It encourages anyone to learn. The Koran says from your birth you must continue your learning, from birth to death."

This interpretation of the Koran, which expands the Islamic women's traditional role in society, is one trend in the much publicized Islamic renaissance. Perhaps the most obvious symbol of this renaissance in the Gulf is the transformation overnight of the Westernized, Arabic young woman into a *muhajjaba*, a severely bearded, but not veiled, Islamic devotee wearing a somber floor-length skirt and a high-necked, long-sleeved top.

It is the theory of a lawyer in the Gulf that the *muhajjaba* is really the soul sister of the feminist in the West. In the Islamic world a woman can command respect from men only by cloaking herself in religion, he argues, and she can only move about freely in society so cloaked.

Muhajjaba have the reputation of being serious and studious. More than half the women in the engineering faculty of Kuwait University are *muhajjaba*. They inspire such respect in men in the region that cars driven by *muhajjaba* are



Three Qatari women out shopping at a bazaar.

given priority in traffic, to such an extent that it appears now that *muhajjaba* do not bother to even turn their heads while driving. Although Gulf men might try to flirt with a woman wearing Western dress in an office, they certainly do not bother to be anything more than excruciatingly respectful with a *muhajjaba*.

Fearful Parents

Sometimes Gulf parents seem to be bewildered when their daughters become *muhajjaba*. Molly Izard, a British writer on the Gulf, says Bahraini mothers appear almost embarrassed, as embarrassed as Western mothers who in the 1960s found their daughters had turned into hippies. One prominent Bahraini has absolutely forbidden his daughter, an engineer, from becoming a *muhajjaba*. To these Gulf mothers and fathers, unveiled daughters in Western dress are a symbol of their modernity.

The *muhajjaba* phenomenon obviously involves more than just a religious reawakening. It also reflects a desire of the young to return to their cultural roots, a spurning of the Westernization that has been creeping through their societies for years, a Westernization that was adopted through a certain lack of confidence in their own cultural origins. As the economic power of the region has grown, so has the confidence of its peoples. It is probably no accident that the Islamic renaissance has coincided with this growth.

Muhajjaba have not appeared in Qatar because the Qatari woman has never really adopted Western dress as the women of Kuwait and Bahrain have. Many Qatari women still wear the traditional gill

masque that, with its nosepiece, gives them an austere falcon-like appearance. Educated young women usually cover their heads modestly in public with a black shawl, the more luxurious of which are truly elegant.

Although the Islamic renaissance may not be as apparent here in the dress of the women, it quickly manifests itself in conversations with educated young women. They are constantly justifying an expanded role for themselves in society by citing the Koran. The Koran, they explain, does not limit women's role in society, does not specify the veil, does not really advocate polygamy and does not really even condone the persecution of women women so much as understanding and forgiving them.

Labor Force

Perhaps one of the reasons that the woman's role in Islam has become such an important and obvious part of the renaissance is because women are now desperately needed in the labor force of these immensely rich, although still underdeveloped, countries that lack the native skilled manpower needed to implement their ambitious development projects.

All the Gulf countries have been forced to import droves of foreign workers, to such an extent that Gulf nationals, in every country but Bahrain, are now a minority in their own countries. Qatari nationals are only about 30 percent of the population of Qatar. A Palestinian working in the Qatar bureaucracy said, "The Qataris don't give us any trouble. There are as many of us here as there are of them."

Given all this, Miriam Darwish

said, the educated Qatari woman cannot forever be kept out of the work force. "The society will need her."

Right now not many Qatari men apparently see the employment of skilled women as a solution to the manpower problem. Take the case of Hessa al-Jaber, 23, a graduate in civil engineering from Kuwait University. Hessa discovered in secondary school a bent for mathematics. Although she wanted to go to university in Cairo, her parents preferred Kuwait because she has relatives there. She was such a good engineering student there that she became assistant head of the university's engineering society.

Unfortunately, although her parents were content to let her study engineering, they were not content to let her work as an engineer, an exclusively men's occupation in Qatar. She is now working in the computer department of Hamad Hospital, one of the few places where men and women work together in Qatar and apparently a place of work acceptable to her parents.

It is, however, not acceptable to other parents and Hessa has been doing a study to find out why. "So-

ciety doesn't respect girls who work in a mixed environment," she said. Asked if this would pose problems for her when she wants to marry, she answered with a laugh, "I will tell you after five years. If I am not married there are problems."

Hessa has now developed an interest in computer sciences and plans to go to the United States this fall to study further. She said that many of the Qatari women tell her to forget her ambitions. "They say in two or three years I will forget and I will be like them. But I will not give them a chance. I will go to the States." But, fired with a yearning to contribute to and change Qatar, she plans to return, and plans to marry a Qatari, although at the moment she and many of her friends appear to be little impressed with young Qatari men. "Qatari men need the women to take care of them," one said.

Hessa has a brother now studying in the United States and so she will be permitted to leave by the Qatari government for studies there. Such freedom is only permitted women accompanied by a husband or other family member. Hessa will not get a scholarship to finance her studies, as a Qatari man would.

Under a recent rule, females can only get scholarships to study medicine in Saudi Arabia or Jordan. "Qatari society is not going forward, but backward," Hessa said sarcastically.

Miriam explained that Hessa's problem of not being able to work as an engineer is merely the typical problem of being the first. "Hessa's father won't let her work with boys. They don't want her to be the first, but Qatar will need her. She can't say she won't ever work as an engineer here."

Qatar already has about 500 female Qatari university graduates. Six or seven of them have master's degrees and two have doctorates. At the moment 20 of them are studying for master's degrees and four are getting doctorates in Britain. Only 3 percent of these 500 women do not work.

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A Diplomat Honored

From THE WASHINGTON POST

You can put aside cracks about effete cook-pushers in striped pants at the State Department. This week President Reagan awarded the Medal of Freedom to one of their best, Philip Habib, for his "truly heroic work" in conducting the negotiations that halted a war in Lebanon and transformed the prospects for peace in the area as a whole. It was a fine moment for Phil Habib, a no-nonsense career diplomat who, heart condition and all, came out of retirement to take this demanding and dangerous mission. It was, too, a moment for the Foreign Service, which is often made scapegoat for international frustrations and which can well use having its luster freshened by the likes of Phil Habib.

To isolate the contribution of one man is not so easy. But what Ambassador Habib did was to take a glint in the eye of policy-makers and turn it into real coin. The glint was the desperate hope that the part of the Arab-Israeli war being waged in Lebanon could be dampened and then perhaps diverted into a process of peace. The coin was at first, in July, 1981, an Israeli-PLO cease-fire and, a

year later, the multi-party agreement that finally terminated the siege of Beirut.

Mr. Habib performed no magic. He was unable, for instance, to induce Syria to withdraw its missiles from Lebanon for a year, or to prevent another major war from breaking out, and he needed the pressure of the Israeli Army on the PLO, as costly as that pressure was to Beirut and its people, in order to end the war and avert still more losses. Still, this man who is pleased to be called a rug merchant had the imagination, toughness and perseverance to see the game through.

Mr. Habib had as well the confidence of the president. This is to the point. Many people see Ronald Reagan as a strong-arm. Much of what he has said over the years conveys that impression. From the start in Lebanon, however, and now more widely in the Middle East, Mr. Reagan has emerged as a leader trying to use American power in its various dimensions to shape a political accommodation. We find no irony in his celebrating an achievement of diplomacy. We see an apt symbol for his larger quest.

Washington and Cuba

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

It is Wayne Smith's angle of vision that makes so devastating his understated critique of United States policy toward Cuba. It is not every day that a career diplomat risks criticism by spilling the beans, including, in this case, some black Cuban ones suggesting that the Reagan administration ignored openings for serious negotiations. Smith was director of the State Department's Office of Cuban Affairs from 1977 to 1979 and chief of the U.S. interests section in Havana from 1979 until his resignation last month. He cannot be convincingly shushed with the usual if-you-know-what-we-know line.

From his perspective, the supposedly rock-hard evidence of massive Cuban arms shipments to El Salvador isn't very solid. "If the guerrillas had received all the arms reported by U.S. intelligence, the Salvadoran Army would be outgunned 20-to-1," he observes in a Foreign Policy article.

It will take a lot of white papers to plug the holes that this sentence punches in the official rationale for dramatic increases in U.S. arms aid to El Salvador.

But Smith finds nothing uniquely foolish in the Reagan administration's Cuba policy. Instead he finds it hackneyed in its stridency,

its knee-jerk deference to domestic politics and its resistance to genuine negotiations. Successive presidents have been unwilling to concede that the Castro regime cannot be gotten rid of short of war. "No incantations will make it disappear," Smith writes. "To reduce it by fire and sword would cost far more in blood, treasure and world opprobrium than the problem warrants."

Yet successive presidents continue to believe that somehow a great power should be able to deal expeditiously with a tiny island ruled by a Marxist zealot. They have resorted to embargoes and bluster, or worse.

Smith argues that Washington should apply to Cuba the same cautious but realistic approach that it applies to the Soviet Union. He maintains with some authority that the much-publicized Reagan administration soundings in Havana were not serious, and that three chances for real negotiations, beginning in early 1981, were passed up.

Only rarely do career diplomats go public with this kind of argument, and Wayne Smith will not be thanked by Reagan for speaking plainly. But the rest of us are in his debt; he has opened a revealing window in Foggy Bottom's stuffiest room.

Bland Election Themes

From THE WASHINGTON POST

Most of us think of a political campaign as a kind of debate: Candidate X is for a tax cut, Y is against it, and the voters decide. But that is not how most campaigns are really fought. Shrewd candidates try to frame the issues in a way that is to their advantage. Thus, different candidates and parties emphasize entirely different issues or themes.

That seems to be happening in the 1982 elections around the country. The theme Republicans are sounding in a great many races is summarized best by the tag line of their television ad: "The friendly postman says, 'For gosh sakes, let's give the guy a chance.'"

The "guy," of course, is President Reagan, and by "a chance" the Republicans mean that the voters should not elect so many Democrats that he will not be able to get most of his programs through Congress.

The Democrats' theme is summed up in the phrases "fairness" and "mid-course correction." By emphasizing fairness, the Democrats suggest that the president's program has

unduly helped the rich and hurt the poor and the middle class. Mid-course correction means they will not get rid of all Mr. Reagan's policies, but they will trim excesses.

Both the Republican and the Democratic themes seem to us moderate and slightly apologetic. The Republicans evidently feel that a wholehearted advocacy of Mr. Reagan's economic programs would lack credibility. As for the Democrats, we don't recall that Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy settled for rallying their troops with calls for a "mid-course correction."

The relatively bland national party themes do not really touch on non-economic issues as if both parties were afraid to fracture their culturally disparate coalitions. The unusual virulence of the campaigning in Massachusetts suggests that these cultural differences, rather than the economic issues, can spark real hatreds — and distract everyone concerned away from the issues that politics can actually resolve.

Other Editorial Opinion

The End of an Era?

Friction within the West German government coalition is nothing new. The Social Democratic and liberal Free Democratic partners have often seemed close to a break during their 13 years of rule, but have then managed to patch up their quarrel. This time the mutual bitterness is deeper. Unless almost all the evidence deceives, a for the most part exciting and productive era in West German politics is drawing to an end — not with a bang but a whimper. The remarkable thing is not that the coalition seems set to collapse but that it should have lasted so long. While other Western governments come and go almost like the seasons, the one in Bonn showed durability and flexibility.

It does look very likely that Herr Schmidt faces ultimate defeat, perhaps as a consequence of bad results in Hesse and subse-

quent defections. He has had a number of Landtag black eyes and, for no very coherent reason, seems to be losing his popularity.

It is entirely possible that the CDU might find itself with an overall majority after a general election. But what would it mean? In practice, very similar policies in less experienced hands. West Germany would be a little more categorical about taking American missile bases, but Schmidt would take them any way. There is a lot of loose opposition talk about creating work which hardly rises to the firm financial policy expected from an essentially conservative government. And the habit of throwing money on marshmallow terms to Eastern Europe is ingrained in the federal banking system. As for talent, the CDU has Herr Kohl as prospective chancellor and as number two either Herr Stoltenberg or Herr Albrecht. Precisely because Schmidt is on the firm right of his party, the outcome will change policy very little.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

What if Poland Were Freed?

By Enrico Jaccchia

ROME — Last week's mass demonstrations in Poland for the second anniversary of the birth of Solidarity coincided with the Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, which marked its 25th anniversary with a weeklong meeting in Warsaw on "the current danger of nuclear war." The coincidence was instructive.

Efforts to halt the arms race cannot be isolated from basic political problems on the European Continent. The Polish situation, in turn, raises the question of how progress toward disarmament would be affected if the present equilibrium changed in a critical part of Europe.

At the end of a long discussion on the balance of conventional forces in Europe, a senior Soviet participant said: "We are talking here of reducing forces, and in the meantime people outside this palace prepare a revolution. But if Poland quits the Warsaw Pact, what about the politico-military equilibrium in Europe?"

The West is putting pressure on the Soviets and the Polish government to take a measure of freedom in Poland. Most of the Polish colleagues with whom we talked during the Pugwash Conference admitted frankly that in free elections a large majority of the population would support Christian democracy or liberal socialism.

This, of course, is a seductive prospect for those of us who want the Poles to be free and are committed to facilitating the political evolution of their country in that direction.

But we have hardly begun in the West to debate publicly the consequences if Poland were in fact to switch from a Communist regime to Western-style democracy.

Many people merely dismiss the possibility that Moscow might accept such a change. But another Soviet par-

ticipant, entertaining the hypothesis that it might do so, remarked to me that the West should carefully consider the consequences. Soviet military planners, he said, would have two options in compensating for loss of Poland.

Either Soviet troops and weapons stationed in East Germany would need to be increased fourfold, at least. Or the line would prevail of the people in Moscow who think in a way similar to those in Washington who want to withdraw U.S. troops from Europe and rely solely for the defense of the West on the nuclear strategic deterrent.

"Let these turbulent Poles have their way and let us increase our strategic and medium-range nuclear forces to guarantee the invulnerability of the Warsaw Pact countries," says the second option. My informant maintained that it has supporters in Moscow.

None of us is really familiar with the inner workings of Soviet military doctrine. Still, there is logic in both options — and both run against current efforts toward halting the arms race. More Soviet troops in East Germany would increase the Western perception of vulnerability to a Soviet attack; that in turn could dash chances of a reduction of conventional forces and arsenals in Central Europe. More Soviet missiles would nullify efforts to stop the nuclear arms race; hopes for a nuclear weapons freeze and a "no first use" pledge by all countries possessing nuclear weapons would become illusory.

In Warsaw, with no irony intended, the main recommendations from the Pugwash Conference were aimed precisely at a reduction of conventional forces, a nuclear freeze and a "no first use" pledge.

International Herald Tribune



Beware the Computer Tattoo

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In a well-meaning effort to curb the employment of illegal aliens, and with the hearty good wishes of editorialists who ordinarily pride themselves on guarding against the intrusion of government into the private lives of individual Americans, Congress is about to take the present generation's longest step toward totalitarianism.

"There is no 'slippery slope' toward loss of liberties," insists Sen. Alan Simpson of Wyoming, author of the latest immigration bill, "only a long staircase where each step downward must be first tolerated by the American people and their leaders."

The first step downward on the Simpson staircase to Big Brotherdom is the requirement that within three years the federal government come up with a "secure system to determine employment eligibility in the United States." Despite denials, that means a national identity card.

Nobody who is pushing this bill admits it. On the contrary, all sorts of "safeguards" and rhetorical warnings about not having to carry an identity card on one's person at all times are festooned on the bill. Much is made of the use of passports, Social Security cards and driver's licenses as "preferred" forms of identification. But anyone who takes the trouble to read this legislation can see that the disclaimers are intended to help the medicine go down.

Most American citizens are being led to believe that only aliens will be required to show "papers." But how can a prospective employer tell who is an alien? If the applicant could say, "I'm an American, I don't have any cards," the new control system would immediately break down. The very basis of the present law is the notion that individuals must carry veri-

fiable papers — more likely, a card keyed to "a new government data bank" — to prove eligibility for work.

No big deal, say those who consider illegal immigration more fearsome than the coming of an internal passport; if you're legitimate, you shouldn't object. And shucks, law enforcement officials won't use it for anything else, nor will it be used until the nation is ready for another legislated step down the staircase.

Most Americans see no danger at all in a national identity card. Most people even like the idea of a piece of plastic that tells the world, and themselves, who they are.

"I'm me," says the little card. "I'm entitled to all the benefits that go with being properly and demonstrably me." Good citizens — the ones who vote regularly, and who don't get into auto accidents — might get a gold card if they're lucky.

Privacy

Once the downward staircase is set in place, the temptation to take each next step will be irresistible. Certainly every business would want to ask customers to insert their identity cards into the whizzbang credit checker. Banks, phone companies, schools, hotels would all take advantage of the obvious utility of the document that could not be counterfeited. Law enforcement and tax collection would surely be easier, because the federal government would know at all times exactly where everybody was and what he or she was spending.

And then you might as well live in the Soviet Union. One of the great differences between free and enslaved

societies is the right of the individual to live and work without the government knowing one's every move. There can sometimes be privacy without freedom, as those in solitary confinement know, but there can be no freedom without privacy.

When Patty Hearst managed to remain a fugitive for 591 days, that did not mean the FBI was bad at catching fugitives; it meant that America was a free society. In China or the Soviet Union she would have been captured in days, because it is impossible for ordinary citizens to move about without permission. If American values mean anything at all, they mean that it is better to tolerate the illegal movement of aliens and even criminals than to tolerate the constant surveillance of the free.

Attorney General William French Smith, who evidently has no grasp of libertarian conservative principles, will not fight this legislation. When an outside adviser, Martin Anderson — who represents what is left of the conservative conscience of the Reagan administration — objected to a Cabinet meeting to this danger of federal intrusion, Smith was forced to tell Congress of "a small but serious objection" to the identity card clause. He later said it was "inappropriate to pressure" he would have to do what the bill mandated him to do — come up with a foolproof identity system.

We are entering the computer age. Combined with a national identity card — an abuse of power that Peter Rodino professes to oppose in the House, as he makes it inevitable — government computers and data banks pose a threat to personal liberty. Although aimed against "undocumented workers," the computer tattoo will be pressed on everyone.

The New York Times

In Bulgaria, a Regime Without a Dissidence

By John B. Oakes

SOFIA — Bulgaria may be the only country in which the Russians are not feared or hated. The golden-domed Alexander Nevsky Cathedral of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church is named after an ancient Russian prince. A statue of Czar Alexander II stands not far from the enshrined body of Bulgaria's first Communist leader, Georgi Dimitrov. Every Bulgarian knows that it was imperial Russia that gained Bulgaria's liberation from the Turks a century ago — and that it is the Soviet Union that sustains Bulgaria's economy with cut-rate coal and oil today.

Todor Zhivkov, 71-year-old chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria and secretary-general of its Communist Party, cheerfully agrees that "we are close" to the Russians in social system and revolutionary aims. He vigorously denies, however, that "we are governed by them."

Denouncing Solidarity in Poland, Zhivkov said the movement "was taken over by extremists" determined to change the political order. "Both East and West should be grateful to Marshal Jaruzelski for preventing civil war," he added.

A few years ago, during a period of more severe shortages than at present, there were reports of demonstrations in Bulgaria, even sit-in strikes of the kind seen in Poland. There is no evidence of internally organized opposition today.

Zhivkov was interviewed in his modest offices in central Sofia. With its yellow brick streets and trolley cars, its ancient Roman excavations and ultramodern Palace of Culture, its parks and tree-lined avenues, Sofia, despite the smog from a nearby steel mill, is a not-unattractive city. The influx from the countryside has been so great that no newcomers are allowed to settle in the city without special permission from a government that controls the people's every

movement, if not its every thought. While he is personally more relaxed than his Communist neighbor President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, Mr. Zhivkov heads a regime that is no less rigidly controlled, with a secret police that is perhaps less ubiquitous than Romania's but is reputedly much more effective.

One recent American visitor, a newspaperman with an appointment to see the president, found on arrival in Sofia that he was an unwitting — and unwilling — "guest" of Zhivkov and was therefore constantly accompanied, even at meals, by an amiable but unshakable "security guard" whose function seemed less to protect the visitor from curious Bulgarians than to protect Bulgarians from the curious visitor.

"We have no political prisoners — haven't had any for 25 years," Mr. Zhivkov gaily said, contradicting Amnesty International.

"I could give you a list of, say, 10 or 15 potential dissidents, all of whom are free to speak out. But they won't do so publicly — not out of fear of the government, but out of fear of their neighbors, of public opinion in their home communities. I'm not in power because of my attractive eyes. I go around visiting the towns and villages. I know what the people think."

Such philosophical or political independence as does exist is most clearly expressed through the visual arts. A current exhibition in Sofia of contemporary paintings, sculpture and graphics reveals a deep yearning for personal freedom, but out of fear of the individual in modern society, a reflection of the constraints imposed on the mind and body by an all-powerful state.

This is the first of two articles on Bulgaria by the former senior editor of The New York Times.

Basque Industrial Co-ops That Keep On Working

By Jonathan Power

MONDRAGON, Spain — Only 30 miles from Bilbao, Mondragon is a difficult place to find. Basque nationalists have painted over the Spanish on its road signs. Guernica is a stone's throw away, and the visitor is not surprised when, to the question of why Mondragon has perhaps the world's most successful industrial cooperatives, the answer comes back: "Basque history."

The co-ops are a product of the Spanish Civil War. Their initiator and inspirer until he died in 1976 was a Basque Catholic priest, Jose Maria Arizmendi Arrieta, who had fought on the losing Republican side. Sent to Mondragon by his bishop to counsel young people, he became convinced that their future lay in revitalizing an economy ruined by the war.

He launched a technical school in 1943. The first co-op started up in 1956, and 28 years later, more than 100 cooperatives provide 20,000 jobs. The original co-op, Ulgor, is Spain's leading manufacturer of refrigerators, stoves and washing machines. It has won contracts to set up similar plants in Tunisia, Russia and Mexico.

Conditions in Father Arizmendi's favor were the long tradition of metalworking in these valleys and the unusual propensity for saving among the self-reliant Basques. This made it possible to demand that each worker who wanted to join a co-op pay an entrance fee of \$4,000.

Franco's Spain was also a seedbed of Christian activism. The early associates of Arizmendi were Christian militants who felt that they were implementing the social message of the gospels. Although today Mondragon cooperative movement is entirely secular, elements of that initial inspiration are still in evidence.

The maximum pay differential is only 4.5-to-1, and the cooperatives maintain a rigorously democratic structure. The bank, Caja Laboral Popular, in some ways Mondragon's most important institution, has about 1,000 people on its payroll. In the last election to its 12-member board there were 300 candidates.

Historically, wage levels in the co-ops have been a little above compa-

ble jobs in Spain. This is less because of the lower wages earned by higher management, which are only a small slice of the total pie, than because of higher growth and productivity. Now, however, wage levels may be a little below the outside economy.

For the co-ops have adjusted to the current recession. The work force, educated over the years into the dynamics of profit and loss accounts, has allowed management to reduce labor, squeeze savings and modernize and economize without a single strike or major upheaval.

As an explanation for continued success, two elements in Arizmendi's inspiration stand out. First was the early decision to establish the Caja Laboral, a kind of central bank which channels savings to finance the co-ops (it has attracted more deposits than they can use) and provides a source of management advice.

The bank has a team of experts in finance, industrial management, engineering and town planning who work both to help start new co-ops and to monitor performance and to intervene if necessary in the existing co-ops. All the member co-ops are represented on the board.

The second lasting element in Arizmendi's blueprint has been the form of worker participation. Every year a share of the co-op's profits is credited to the worker's capital account, which can be withdrawn only when he retires or leaves. He is paid 6 percent interest each year, which he can normally draw in cash. This financial stake, together with the worker's initial contribution, enables the coops to expand and encourages the worker to identify with his firm's success.

Could Western capitalism benefit from the Mondragon example? It is admitted that although the creed has spread to other small Basque towns, in big industrial Bilbao workers do not take to co-ops.

But Mondragon might be a useful inspiration to newly industrializing societies in which ethnic and regional loyalties are still strong, and where union organizers and big-time capitalists are in short supply.

International Herald Tribune

Lo, the Warranted Unitized Data Stream Imprint System

By Jack Catran

LOS ANGELES — The latest fall-out of the space program is an astonishing data-recording system developed by scientist E.T. Seti.

The brain of the machine, located on one end, is known as the Data Stream Imprint System, or DSIS, a NASA-copyrighted graphite linear feed designed to perform a message-recording function. Protection against the hostile environment of space is provided by a cellulose-fiber, reinforced-resin protection layer.

The opposite end of the machine incorporates an ingenious solution to error-correction problems, an abrasive data character erase module. In the erase mode, the module is briskly rubbed across the characters to be deleted and, by the phenomenon known in physics as "lift-off," the undesired characters may easily be expunged.

Reliability tests, conducted under rigid National Aeronautics and Space Administration test parameters, revealed an extremely low failure rate, with the graphite fracturing only once in every 1,000 performances. (A pebble used in the rare event of such a failure, that incorporates the use of a clever device called the Linear Feed Maintenance System. The LFMS literally "sharpens" the recording implement by removing the cellulose-fiber protection layer, exposing a fresh length of graphite.)

When I called Dr. Seti to ask him about the instrument, he conceded that each time it is "sharpened" it

shortens, which limits its effective half-life to the operator's ability to handle short stubs. That problem is elegantly solved, however, by the interchangeable "throwaway" concept, enabling the operator to select, at his option, the manual override mode provided. This allows him to discard the stub and replace it with a brand new data-recording instrument from the box of spares provided.

These devices cost NASA \$237.50 each. They will be offered to the public at 49 cents, including an instruction booklet, a fully equipped LFMS and a 90-day warranty.

Another spin-off of the space program, soon to be made available to the public, is a portable unitized earthwork synthesis system, sometimes referred to as the terrestrial transport shuttle. This product is designed to relocate dirt among piles, or even dig a hole, when properly manipulated by the operator.

A remarkable design feature is the control stick, better known to NASA as the air-to-ground interface contour adjustment probe, developed by engineering physiologists for optimal utilization by low-skill-level personnel. The stick permits the operator to assume a command and control function over the leveraged tactile-feedback geomass delivery module located on the Earth end of the system.

An ergonomic task analysis, conducted under simulated field condi-

tions and timed by stopwatch, was carried out by an operations research team. As a result, a simple step-by-step program was devised, which can be used by any nonscientist in any interactive man-machine situation requiring the relocation of dirt from one pile to another.

Because the proper use of the device requires a "showing" action, NASA marketing experts first recommended that the gadget be called a shovel, but later rejected the term as insufficiently descriptive.

A recent inventory of NASA's warehouse uncovered an overrun of nearly 3 million terrestrial transport shuttles on hand, for which Uncle Sam shelled out 1,200 disbursement dollars apiece. The shuttles will be offered to the public on a first-come, first-served basis, at a surplus-disposal price of \$7.37 each, or two for \$9.39 — no refunds, no exchanges, limit two to a customer.

There is still another NASA product of which the limitation of space permits only brief description — the individualized reciprocating bicuspid lacque-leveler, which will be released to the public under the simple Air Force designation of the unitized chopper dissequilibrator.

This sophisticated machine was designed to be used by astronauts during zero-gravity teeth-cleaning missions. A preliminary parametric analysis has indicated that it operates

most efficiently when used in conjunction with a viscous detergentable purging agent that the astronaut squeezes out of a compressible tube. Tentative strategy calls for this operation to be followed by a flush-out procedure that involves the use of large drafts of an H₂O dilutant that will be specially created for a weightless and benign environment.

Pricing information on this prod-

uct will be released at a later date. More data on any of these products may be obtained by contacting NASA's Washington office. Dealers are requested to submit sealed bids for quantity purchases.

The writer is a space scientist who has worked on the Apollo mission and other programs and is the author of "Is There Intelligent Life on Earth?" He contributed this product promotion material to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Power Failure

Stanley Karnow (in "Pipeline Lesson: U.S. Power Limited," IHT, Sept. 3) reckons that America "is still economically, militarily and politically pre-eminant." Maybe, but this surely is irrelevant. It is judicious and progressive use, rather than the possession of power per se, which endows power with leverage and authority.

That Mr. Karnow should find it necessary to urge the U.S. administration to accept that "U.S. power is limited" simply underlines the compelling need for using power more skillfully to give it any meaning at all.

Even where and when U.S. power is apparently uncontested, it remains self-evidently limited.

It would be disastrous, though, to

underestimate the very considerable depth of American power — if used with discretion and with respect for the humanity, rights and interests of others, and for their sovereignty.

Bring back Henry Kissinger, the master power-broker, sidestep by sidestep and all!

S.R. DIXON-FENE

GUYLA

Triste Trieste

It is time to assign a good reporter to take a close look at the Easternization of that once proud, grand and beautiful city of Trieste. I came back after 20 years and am happy that Verdi, Joyce and others who knew Trieste's great days cannot see it now.

K.L. WINTERS

Rab, Yugoslavia

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Page 9W

Robert Altman — Unendangered, He Insists, Species

by Mary Blume

PARIS — It was a pretty awful year, 1970, with Kent State, the Cambodian incursion, the collapse of Biafra. There wasn't really very much to laugh at except for a sudden and savagely funny film by an unknown director named Robert Altman. The film was "M*A*S*H."

Altman continued to brighten our darkness in the 1970s and historians will probably find his films an invaluable guide to that lamentable decade. He is quite often described as a satirist, a word he finds a bit heavy. "Hedonism? Gourmand?" he helpfully suggests instead. He is a bulky and amiable Midwesterner with a sharp eye, a poker player calling America's bluff. Not all his films — and he sometimes made two or even three a year — worked and only four of them made money ("M*A*S*H," "Nashville," "California, Split," "A Wedding"). But he was always original and disruptive, a filmmaker of pipe dreams fascinated by America's gift for commercial gain and self-deception.

Since his last big film, "Popeye" (1980), Altman seems to have been rather quiet, to the point where last April Vincent Canby, in a New York Times article castigating 20th Century-Fox for failing to release Altman's film "Health" (1980), expressed concern for Altman's future. The article was titled, "Robert Altman — Endangered Species."

Altman would like Canby and other well-wishers to know he's just fine. And if he has seemed relatively subdued, it's just that he has been busy starting a new phase — or, typically, several new phases — of his picaresque career.

"I'm a little more eclectic now. I like it. It's very good for me. I wish I had started it five years ago," the 57-year-old Altman says.

Convinced that the big Hollywood studios have had it and that the future lies with smaller films, Altman sold his California company,

Lion's Gate, and moved to New York, where he started a new company, Sandcastle 5. It consists of four people and a computer.

The name Sandcastle reflects his view of movie-making: nothing that is so much fun could possibly endure. "My movies don't mean anything, they're not going to last," he has said. At the same time he is pleased that they have what he calls a rather long shelf life and are constantly revived.

His projects include small films on the order of his latest, "Come Back to the 5 and Dime Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean," which he directed on Broadway with a cast that included Sandy Dennis and the singer Cher and which he then filmed with the original cast at a cost of \$800,000.

In December he will make a \$1-million film of David Rabe's respected Vietnam play, "Streamers." He is also preparing a Broadway musical which may start rehearsals in February. It is based on Louis Moran Gottschalk, a 19th-century American pianist who became a celebrity in Europe and who died at 40 while playing his composition, "La Mort."

"We'll use his music, no lyrics and a lot of dance. It's inspired by Kenneth MacMillan's ballets, "Isadora" and "Mayerling," which were dreamed by the critics but were great theater."

And by the time the leaves start to turn Altman will be living at the University of Michigan where he is to be a visiting professor and will stage his first opera, Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress." He has already ordered tickets for all the Saturday football games. He is a wholehearted type with no fashionable indecision or neurosis.

He has been in Europe to bemoan the Venice and Deauville festivals with "Come Back to the 5 and Dime Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean" and to show his print of "Health" as the fancy strikes him simply to bug 20th Century-Fox, its craven distributor. His trip began at a tiny Belgian festival no one had heard of. "It's in its first year, these are the people we have to support," he said, an act of tedious charity that was rewarded by the proximity of a lively casino.

"Jimmy Dean" is set in a flyblown five-and-ten-cent store near the

spot in West Texas where "Giant" was filmed in 1955 with Elizabeth Taylor, Rock Hudson and James Dean, who died in a car crash shortly after shooting ended. The action moves between 1955 and a 20th anniversary reunion of local girls who call themselves the Disciples of James Dean.

"It's a trashy soap opera with six women," Altman says. The play, by Ed Graczyk, was Altman's first attempt at directing on Broadway. It opened last Feb. 19, had its opening-night party at a branch of Woolworth's, and closed 56 performances later. Altman thought the play, set entirely inside the five-and-ten, would work better as a film and took 19 days to shoot it in 16 mm. It was a surprise hit at the Montreal Film Festival and Altman intends to oversee its distribution himself.

He has never been comfortable with the Hollywood machine — "I like to keep everything on a personal level, like something homemade" — so his attempt at film distribution is perfectly in character. He worries about the space films that are so popular now because, he says, they are inhuman, they have no people in them. And he worries about audiences because his films are made to get a reaction and in a torpid, TV-drugged America that's not easy.

"I saw it happening from the '70s. It's kind of dull. It's like Belgium. It's reflected in the politics, in the arts."

"Success is all people care about. Nobody's screaming for rights. Nobody's screaming for education. Nobody's screaming."

"In the early '70s I used to go to universities and get insulted and challenged. I loved it."

Altman clearly hopes to hear a few insults at the University of Michigan. And with a flexible distribution system and inexpensive films, he reckons he will find enough responsive people to give him the kick he needs. "As long as there's enough people to fill a room, and there always will be. In fact I can get it from one person," he said.



Robert Altman with Cher, the singer.

Harold Acton, A Golden Boy Still Lustrous at 78

by Anne Sinclair Mehdevi

FLORENCE — Golden boys and girls all must, Shakespeare once wrote, as chimney sweeps come to dust. Yet Harold Acton, the most gilded of Oxford's golden boys in the early 1920s, is, at 78, not the least bit dusty.

This year, almost 60 years after he went up to Christchurch College, his 21st book, "The Soul's Gymnasium and Other Stories," was published in London. Acton, now Sir Harold — he was knighted in 1974 — vice chairman of the British Institute of Florence and one of its trustees, is preparing a series of lectures he has been invited to deliver at London University in 1983. He spends two hours every morning and two in the late afternoon writing, despite incipient catarrhs.

Acton is tall, straight-backed and still able to cock a snook at sacred cows. The title story of his new book is a sly poke at cults that combine religion, health faddism and casual pickups. And in "Who's Who, under 'Recreations,'" where most people list such activities as grouse shooting or chess or collecting something, Acton has put "Jettatura, hunting Philistines."

Jettatura is the Italian evil eye and, according to Acton, philistines are "enemies of beauty." How does he go about hunting philistines? "Well, I don't actually shoot any, you know, but I sometimes wish jettatura would strike those great shiny horses." Acton is a man of wit and brought up in the house in which he still lives, Villa La Pietra, just beyond the city limits of Florence. Someone has defined a Florentine villa as "a palazzo moved to the country." Villa La Pietra is no exception, and was built in the early Renaissance

simply to allow its owners to escape Florence's blistering summer heat.

By 1460 the estate, with its extensive gardens, was registered as La Pietra, which means "The Stone," because it was at the first milestone after the gate of San Gallo. In the 17th century the villa was rebuilt and redecorated by an Italian cardinal, Capponi, who sedulously and at great expense "ruined it." Acton's father bought the property in the 19th century and, again at great expense, restored it to its Renaissance splendor.

Acton's mother was an American, a Miss Mitchell from Chicago, and he visited the United States before he ever set foot in England. In fact, when he arrived at Eton after World War I he was considered exotic, speaking English with an Italian accent interspersed with a dash of American slang. Acton himself writes after the gate of San Gallo. In the 17th century the villa was rebuilt and redecorated by an Italian cardinal, Capponi, who sedulously and at great expense "ruined it." Acton's father bought the property in the 19th century and, again at great expense, restored it to its Renaissance splendor.

It was not until 1923 with his arrival at Oxford, however, that Acton became a celebrity for his wit and his mockery of hallowed customs. At 19 he published an undergraduate magazine, The Broom, whose aim was to give the university a thorough cleansing.

Christopher Sykes, a younger contemporary, writes in his biography of Evelyn Waugh: "The dominating figure among [the] reformers, soon to be the best-known undergraduate of Oxford, was Harold Acton. . . . It was his ambition to re-educate Oxford, no less, to carry Oxonian taste away from the Georgians. . . . and to lead it toward contemporary literature and art. He set about this task . . . by imposing his personality on his fellows. . . . and even by carrying

Continued on page 12W

A Textbook Case of Doing Away With Stereotypes

by William Trombley

LOS ANGELES — In the 1961 edition of a McGraw-Hill seventh-grade reader, a story about sleep and yawning is illustrated by a picture of a boy who is dreaming he is a cowboy. In the most recent edition, published in the United States in 1978, the story remains the same but the boy has been replaced by a girl who dreams that she is a tennis champion.

Later in this same book a selection titled "Half a Second to Decide" describes the fast reflexes that a baseball hitter must possess to decide whether to swing at a pitch that might be hurtling toward him at 90 miles an hour.

In the 1961 edition this selection is illustrated by a picture of professional baseball players, all white males. In the 1978 edition, the same story is accompanied by a picture of a group of children playing ball. Some of them are girls. Many of the children are non-white.

That is typical of the changes that have come about in U.S. textbook publishing in the last 15 years. As recently as the mid-1960s, most of the stories and illustrations in most elementary and high-school texts in America dealt with middle-class, white, Anglo-Saxon males. Minorities were seldom included, women only slightly more often. For example, only 13 out of 60 illustrations in the 1961 edition of the McGraw-Hill seventh-grade reader showed females, while in the 1978 edition the stories and illustrations are about evenly divided between males and females.

There have been many changes. Social studies books include more information about blacks, Asians, Latinos and other U.S. ethnic minorities. Almost every elementary school textbook now contains pictures of racially integrated groups of boys and girls playing happily together.

Gender are racial stereotypes. Gone too are Cinderella and Sleeping Beauty, considered by feminists to be symbols of the passive, male-dependent woman they are seeking to obliterate from the public consciousness. Today's texts are careful to present women in a variety

of career roles, not simply as wives and mothers.

Complaints about "sex-biased language" have led to feats of linguistic enterprise on the part of textbook authors and editors. "Man-kind" has become "humanity" in the texts; "man's achievements" are "human achievements," and "man-made" is "artificial." A congressman is "a member of Congress," a

Social studies books include more about blacks, Asians, Latinos and other U.S. ethnic minorities. Almost every elementary-school textbook contains pictures of racially integrated groups of boys and girls playing happily together.

freeman is a "fire fighter" and a cameraman is a "camera operator."

All of those changes resulted from pressure brought to bear on textbook publishers, first by racial and religious minority groups and later by women, especially by the National Organization for Women. Added pressure has come from some states, which require that racism and sexism be purged from instructional materials.

Publishers are asked to be concerned not only about women and minorities but also about the treatment of disabled persons and the elderly. They must also be sure that comments about labor unions are balanced by those about management, that "creation theory" is presented as a possible alternative to evolution and that adequate attention is paid to

environmental problems, toxic substances and junk food, among many other subjects.

"For many reasons it's like walking a tightrope," said Paula Hartz, a senior editor at Holt, Rinehart & Winston, a major New York publisher. "It's probably impossible to meet all these guidelines but we do the best we can."

And the list of pressure groups grows. Recently, a fathers' organization has asked for fairer textbook treatment of "fathers' rights," usually a euphemism for divorced fathers; Italian-Americans have complained that they are too often portrayed in the texts as gangsters, and dentists' organizations have called for the presentation of "painless dentistry."

But the most significant changes have occurred in the treatment of women and minorities. In the early 1970s, several NOW groups scrutinized the treatment of women in instructional materials and did not like what they found.

NOW volunteers counted the number of women mentioned in the indexes of history or social studies books, the number of male and female protagonists in literary selections, the number of boys and girls shown in textbook illustrations.

"We pointed out that boys were shown moving out into the world, with new responsibilities, while girls were shown narrowing their choices, moving back into the home," said Twiss Butler, who headed the Texas task force. "In arithmetic, we found that men were always buying the 'big ticket' items like cars and television sets, while women were buying groceries and so on."

At first, Butler said, publishers' representatives paid little attention to those criticisms. "But when some books were turned down because of our objections, publishers began to take us more seriously. The next year they showed up with 'experts' to defend their books."

The minority and feminist protests had an almost immediate effect, surprisingly so for a slow-moving industry like textbook publishing. In one cycle of books — four or five years — the changes were made.

By and large, today's texts in the United

States display little or no racial or sexual bias, at least at the superficial level of counting the number of times prominent blacks or Latinos are mentioned or the frequency with which women are shown as lawyers or doctors.

Carrying out the new policies has presented some problems, however. Some editors contend, for example, that it has been difficult to find good material about women and minorities. "The history and literature of the 17th to the 19th centuries and the early part of the 20th century were dominated by non-woman, non-minority figures," said James Squires, senior vice president at Ginn & Co., an old-line Boston publisher. "We are sometimes forced to use people who probably were not that important."

Critics also point to the loss of good literature that is thought to offend the new sensibilities. One or more publishers have eliminated from their reading books Aesop's Fables ("because they teach cunning and duplicity"), Grimm's Fairy Tales ("too violent") and "Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates" ("the mother is always coming apart at the seams and all the family problems have to be solved by an 11-year-old boy").

Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" has been hard to find in textbooks for a long time, because of the presumably anti-Semitic portrayal of Shylock. Witches are out because they are considered to be sexist, and zoos are seldom illustrated in primary readers any more because of complaints from animal lovers. "Anything with religious overtones" must be avoided, one editor said. "You can't use the Greek or Indian 'creation myths' because they are thought to be anti-religious. You can use 'hero tales' as long as they aren't too violent."

Some sympathetic critics worry that the drive to oust racism, sexism and other undesirable elements from textbooks may have led to books that are so bland no child will read them. And, said Virginia Lorraine of Harper & Row in discussing the new U.S. textbooks, "Almost anybody who makes a mistake, who goes off, has to be a white male. I think that's too bad but I think eventually the pendulum will swing back."

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Checking Out the Oxbridge of Hotel Schools

by Alan Levy

CHALET-A-GOBET, Switzerland — At the age of 90, the Lausanne Hotel School, the world's first and foremost, looks like yesterday's Airport of Tomorrow: six low-slung buildings, all connected by pipe-ceilinged tunnels and grouped around a red-roofed farmhouse that now serves as recreation center of the huge campus to which this venerable institution moved in 1975 from downtown Lausanne six miles away.

"We do not pretend to be a university. We do not want to be a university. We are simply a professional school like no other," says associate director Peter Barakat, without a glance over his shoulder toward the upstart 23 miles to the east.

At age 20, the Glion International Center perches precariously on the side of a cliff high above Montreux: a vertical, almost vertiginous campus of three modern edifices on the grounds of the former Hotel Bellevue. The latest addition is a six-story skyscraper that a visitor enters from the roof through a space-bubble walkway and descends to dormitories or lounges in a glass elevator that gives the feeling of being about to land on Lake Geneva by helicopter.

Throughout the world Glion and Lausanne are now considered the Oxbridge of hotel schools, says associate director Michel Rochat. "What we don't know is whether we are Oxford or Cambridge."

They would not like to hear this at the Lausanne Hotel School, but there are indeed certain similarities. They start with the jackets and ties (and dresses or skirts for women) that are mandatory for classes and meals and in the "simulation rooms" where students are confronted by every conceivable situation and criticized by live audiences and videotape viewers. Also mandatory is fluency in spoken and written French.

Both schools have a connection with Cornell University in the United States: Glion's two-and-a-half-year diploma in hotel, tourism or hospital administration and Lausanne's three-and-a-half-year diploma in higher hotel studies count as two years' credit toward a Bachelor of Science degree at Cornell's School of Hotel Administration in Ithaca, N.Y. Slightly more credit is granted by the School of Hotel and Travel Service at Florida International University in Miami. And both Swiss schools grant credits to graduates of their American affiliates.

Some of the contrasts, however, are surprising. Newfangled Glion is stricter. Its 250 students from more than 50 countries, just arrived for the new academic year, reside on the verti-

cal campus in dormitories segregated by sex; anyone caught in the quarters of the opposite sex is immediately expelled. Lausanne has only 200 single rooms, so most of this semester's 470 students from nearly 40 countries will live off-campus. At Glion, even skiing is compulsory when students go off together for a winter week in Zinal, an Alpine resort where the center owns and students staff a winter-and-summer hotel.

Glion costs more, some 25,000 Swiss francs (nearly \$12,000) a year. This is "because we are new and totally private," explains its director, Francis Scherli. "Many of our foreign students, however, are on scholarships paid by their own governments." The hotel chain has also begun to endow scholarships and facilities which explains the classrooms at Glion called the Hilton Room, Hyatt Room and Sheraton Room. Only a handful of the students are Swiss, but fully a third are French. "They are the ones who dream of owning their own hotels or restaurants," says Prof. Paul Jung, who places students as summer trainees. The Germans, English, Americans and people from the East all aspire to go into chains, and half of their graduates do, for the major hotel networks each interview 20 or 30 a year and take 4 or 5 as trainees.

At Lausanne, tuition, meals, books, uniforms, and on-campus lodging cost about 10,000 Swiss francs a year for foreigners, but 7,800 for the Swiss, who, by law, must comprise at least 51 percent of the student body — in the last academic year it was 52 percent. "The federal government, the canton of Vaud, and the municipality of Lausanne offer us a yearly subsidy of about \$1 million," Barakat explains, "so we give Swiss students a discount on tuition that reflects the taxes they and their parents have paid to our subsidizers." Virtually all students are aged between 18 and 25.

The Lausanne Hotel School was founded with 27 students in 1893 by the Swiss Hotelkeepers' Association, although it was primarily the creation of one man: Jacques Tschumi, director of the local Hotel Beau-Rivage. This was the first time anywhere in the world that innkeeping, already a Swiss specialty, had been treated as a vocation for which professionals could be trained, rather than an inherited heritage. Since then, more than 22,000 graduates from 90 countries have earned its diploma. One of them was Craig Claiborne of *India*, *Miss*, who came to Lausanne in 1953 and finished eighth in a class of 60.

Claiborne, food editor of *The New York Times*, and author Gay Talese have called the *Ecole Hôtelière Lausanne* "the best cooking school in the world." "We do not train reception clerks," stresses Barakat, "we train future



Students watch a master chef at work at the Lausanne Hotel School.

hotel managers." And the school's publicity stresses alumni who today are general managers of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, the Stanford Court in San Francisco and the Paris Inter-Continental, not to mention a vice-president of the Inter-Continental chain for Europe and Middle East.

Despite Lausanne's disclaimer that it is a cooking school, all its students — 38 percent of them women — spend their first five months in culinary and kitchen training. This is followed, after examinations, by five months of practical

Continued on page 12W

Art Buchwald, As She Is Spoken

by Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Art Buchwald has asked me to call attention to a significant international honor he has brought to American humor; namely an interview in a French-language newspaper, *France-Amérique*, in which he exposes the profoundly serious nature of the humorist's work.

At his request I have translated his remarks from the French for the benefit of those who failed French in high school or college.

Question: All right, finally! Answer: Eh, yes, they have thought of me this year and I am well content of it. And it is suddenly come to me at the spirit that we are living in one of those rare salaries where the humorist is recompensed by some prizes. In some other countries, one gets you in prison.

Q. What signifies for you personally the attribution of this recompensation?

A. Oh it is very good. Before, I was an ordinary chronicler. Now this very honor is going to change all my life. I am going to buy a new house, a new carriage, and perhaps even make the tower of the world.

Q. All that with thousands of dollars?

A. You are savvy if the one receives this prize. It is not necessary to have some of the silver. One has only to say, "I have recuperated the Pulitzer Prize," and all goes well. Ha! Ha! [Good gross laughter]. No, what I think truly is that in 24 hours the evening will be forgotten and that I will be on a train to think at my next chronicle.

Q. The policy seems to be your favorite sibil since some years . . .

A. No. She is it since 20 years. Since that I am installed myself at Washington.

Q. What is it who puts you in color, pushes you to write? The injustice? The bestial humanity?

A. The two. Actually that which rends me furiously it is of intending the gents to speak of nuclear missiles, of war, with a frayed delectation. The second moon-day war seems forgotten and the world is pretty for the third. And that which quiets me it is that the responsible have at the spirit the possibility of a new moon-day conflict.

Q. You want to say an atomic war?

A. Yes. And that make me purr and exasperates me at the time. One is at the point of it where the one speaks to hose of the indispendable. Some sensate beings speak to you of insanities on a sensate tone. The leaders and

ant of other genitals hold you some mad proposals. They speak to you of nuclear war . . . and of survey! At the television one explains you: if we attack the Russians with some atomic arms and if the Russians at their tower attack us with some atomic arms that will bear perhaps hundreds millions of deaths but it will dawn there of the surviving. And then, they counsel us, in case of nuclear attack by taking your carriage, by making 150 kilometers and by not forgetting your credit card. Yes, they repeat always you must remunerate with your credit card and have yourself rendered at the nearest post office . . . It is very difficult to write something of funny face at the folly.

Q. The world that entowers you is nothing amusing then?

A. The world which entowers us is more ridiculous than it has never been. The masculine humorist is passe because of the ridicule of the situation. At the place of exaggerating the deeds, I find myself obliged to make the contrary pour by replacing them in their context. Take the case of the Falkland Islands. It is real. And however at the moment of the occasion of this affair, one could well demand himself if he is not agitating a scenario cooked by a masculine humorist.

Q. What is your principal source of inspiration?

A. The inspiration comes to me on all in reading the journals. And I tell myself, "Hold, there is who would bear the subject of a good article."

Q. Does it arrive to you to rise in the middle of the night to write?

A. No, never. By the counter, it comes to me sometimes an idea in a taxi or on an airplane. I note it then on a morsel of paper.

Q. Where have you learned French?

A. In the streets of Paris. I have faked some years at Paris where I was writing for the New York Herald Tribune. I was making the critic of Parisian restaurants.

Q. Do you also write for some French journals?

A. My chronicles are traduced in French for some journals and revues published in France, I believe, and some others in Belgium, in Swiss.

Q. What do you do to detain yourself?

A. I play at the tennis — I play sick but I love that — and at the checks. I read some histories of suspense which have nothing to see with the movie world like the outrages of John Le Carré. That distresses me from the journals. At that part, I apply myself to surviving, like all the world.

TRAVEL

Restaurants: Chicago in London

by Nancy Mills

LONDON — "Chicago is the eating capital of the United States," restaurant Bob Payton, a native of that city, fervently believes. And for the last five years he has been trying to convert Londoners to his way of thinking.

He started with deep-dish pizza, which he insists was invented by soldiers from Chicago who spent World War II munching their way through Italy. Payton introduced London to this pizza at his Chicago Pizza Pie Factory restaurant on Hanover Square in 1977. He says that since then he has served more than a million and a half pizzas. He's so Chicago-conscious that he sued — successfully — to keep another London pizzeria from using the city's name on its menu.

One of his own best customers, Payton eventually got tired of a steady diet of pizza. "I'm a compulsive eater," confesses the former advertising executive, "and I love my food." So he decided to branch out into his other favorite Chicago dish — barbecued ribs. In February he opened The Chicago Rib Shack just 100 yards from Harrods and started teaching the British how to eat with their fingers. (He even installed a harpist to remind diners, Payton says in somewhat of a non sequitur, that they didn't need a knife and fork. But so many people complained about the music, he adds, that the harpist was fired.)

The Shack, formerly a frozen food warehouse, looks like a combination bordello-west saloon. The stained-glass windows came from a chapel in Lancashire, and the chandeliers were rescued from a theater in Liverpool. An enormous bar, salvaged from a Glasgow pub, almost fills one wall. Tables for 175 are carefully arranged so that diners aren't quite elbowing each other. When they're not looking at their plates they can admire Payton's collection of pig and chicken memorabilia decorating the walls.

"I'm serving 10,000 English people every week on food they had never heard of," Payton brags. He estimates he will be dishing up

some 150 tons of ribs this year — at any one time he keeps 11 tons of British pork in the kitchen. His sauce recipe is, naturally, secret, but with a little persuasion he reveals two key ingredients: honey and chutney. Others probably include vinegar, ketchup and brown sugar. Payton modeled his restaurant on his favorite Chicago eatery, Carsons, the place he heads for whenever he visits his home town. However,

'I'm into ribs,' he adds unnecessarily, wiping sauce off his chin. 'The great thing about ribs is that the worst ribs are okay, but even the best Cornish pasty is disgusting.'

er, just to confirm that Carsons' ribs really were the best, he decided to make a grand tour of American rib restaurants. "I visited 85 palaces in 10 days," he recalls, chewing on his day's ration of ribs. "I'm into ribs," he adds unnecessarily, wiping sauce off his chin. "The great thing about ribs is that the worst ribs are okay, but even the best Cornish pasty is disgusting."

"I started in Miami at Tony Roma's, hit a few other spots in the area and then headed for Houston to see what Texas barbecue is all about." From there he flew to Denver: "I knew nothing about Denver food, and I didn't find anything." Next stop was Kansas City and Arthur Bryant's place.

Thanks to Calvin Trillin and his New Yorker article, Payton continues, "everybody says Arthur Bryant's is the best restaurant in the United States. I arrive and Arthur Bryant's is a cafeteria. It has blue lino tabletops. I thought it was going to be a palace! There's a

lady behind the counter in a housecoat and slippers. This place makes a British transport cafe look like the Ritz.

"I'm going through the line, and in the back I see this guy with a pitchfork chucking meat into a pit, a very dirty pit! I'm spellbound. Barbecued beef sandwiches are their specialty and I stand and watch them slap the meat onto the bread. I order one, and it tastes absolutely great. After I'm finished I go back and meet Arthur. He's about 80. He takes me to his office and shows me pictures of himself with Kennedy, with Nixon, with all kinds of famous people.

Payton was impressed, but he was reserving judgment. He continued on his pilgrimage, to Boston. It was a big mistake. "Boston must be the worst eating city in America. There are no ribs anywhere." He didn't bother with the West Coast. And he dismissed New York: "It's a slick, expensive, TV executive town."

In the end, 20 pounds heavier, Payton decided that Chicago had the best ribs after all. So at his place he uses a Carsons' style sweet sauce to give the meat a Chicago flavor. (A full rack of ribs costs \$3.75, about \$6.50; half-rack, \$2.75; child's portion, \$2.25.) But he's compromised by putting a barbecued beef sandwich a la Arthur Bryant (\$3.25) on the menu — although just until 7 p.m.

Other authentic American dishes include barbecued chicken (\$3.25), coleslaw (\$5p) and Hilary's Onion Loaf (\$1.75), a fried onion bread. Potato lovers can choose between potato skins (\$1.75) and "The Other Bits" (\$9p), which are chunks of potato deep-fried in duck fat and garlic.

Anyone for whom no amount of carbohydrates is too much can fill up on cheesecake (\$1.30) or pecan pie (\$1.35).

No special orders are available. When an Englishman tried to order a barbecued beef sandwich minus barbecue sauce — he wanted English mustard instead — he was politely asked to leave.

The Rib Shack, 1 Raphael Street, Knightsbridge Green, London SW7; tel: 581.55.95.

By Autostrada to the Poorhouse

by Axel Krause

Bologna — If it is not well planned, beware: Even the briefest trip can become a harrowing attack on the nerves, patience and — literally the bottom line — wallet.

I discovered this during part of two days and a night while returning through Italy from a month's vacation on Corfu. More specifically, I learned the harsher realities of renting and driving a car in Italy, cashing an American Express traveler's check there, buying snacks and trying to cope with the Italian state railway. The costs of most transactions were, by almost any measure, staggering.

It all began in the drab, southeastern port city of Brindisi where we arrived by ship — we being two families, including four teenage children. Item: Two soft drinks in a dingy downtown cafe cost just over 6,000 lire (\$4.55). The transaction, conducted in French and finger-pointing, was typical of our experiences while eating and drinking our way to Bologna to catch our train back home to Paris.

That evening, having driven our two rented cars northward and settled into a spacious, modern hotel in Curato, we listened with disbelief while the owner refused to cash a traveler's check for 500 French francs (about \$70). We had not stopped at a bank earlier, assuming that most hotels would have no trouble dealing with a traveler's check — a reasonable assumption based on widespread travels in Europe.

"Not enough lire available," he said, assuring us that any service station on the autostrada would be accommodating. (Like all the other Italians we encountered in offices, on the road and in hotels and shops, he was polite, if firm.)

The next morning, we pulled into an Easo station, asked the attendant to fill up the tank and showed the traveler's check to the young man in charge. He shrugged, stating he would not accept it as payment. I insisted, noting among other facts that two American companies were involved — American Express and Easo, both committed to serving tourists, including Americans like myself. He agreed to telephone his boss for instructions.

The answer was astounding: Yes, he would cash the check, but it would involve taking a commission, which worked out to 100 francs. Needing the money and lacking the time to argue further, we took the lire and drove off.



Several hours later, we discovered that while we had been charged for a full tank of gas, it was in fact only half filled. The liters marked on the pump had mysteriously disappeared during the discussion over the check, which took place in the station office.

Gradually, too, we began discovering the poor state of the car, a Fiat 127 with roughly 22,000 kilometers on the speedometer. The brakes squealed and were in worn condition. The seat belts were broken. First gear slipped occasionally.

(Arriving in Bologna 800 kilometers later, we explained all this to the Avis representative in Bologna — to whom we were writing to complain. He appeared uninterested although an Avis spokesman in Paris later said that his agency hopes that a single incident involving a branch in Italy will not give a false impression of the company.)

A greater shock came with the price: the equivalent of nearly \$215 for a one-day rental, including some gasoline. This is easily one of the high-st rates prevailing in any Western industrialized nation — double the rates in West Germany, for example. The explanation was the kilometer rate charged by rental agencies in Italy — the equivalent of 24 cents a kilometer — and an 18 percent tax, both of which I had not noticed only in passing while signing the contract. The basic charges for our friend's car, an Alfa Sud, were even higher although we both benefited from a 25 percent reduction because of her credit card.

Complicating things was a discrepancy over

what constitutes a full tank in a Fiat 127, which registered 17 liters on highway stations. The rental agency's catalog showed 30 liters and was the basis on which the bill was drafted. This is being contested.

Most of these tribulations could have been avoided if we had been able to reserve sleeping berths on trains connecting Brindisi and Bologna. And we tried hard through a reliable travel agency in Paris beginning early in May. (Since there are no air charters from Paris to Corfu and the nearest major airport is in Athens, on the other side of Greece, the cheapest way for us to travel was by train and ferry.)

The travel agency's director, whom I have known for years, repeatedly said that it is simply impossible to obtain a train reservation between Bologna and Brindisi. "Dealing with the Italian railroad system is one of the most frustrating experiences I know," he said just before our departure.

This was confirmed at the outset of our vacation as we boarded a jammed train in the central station in Bologna, after having been told by a courteous official that there were no seats available. He was right, and for several hours, we remained standing as we began what turned out to be a tiring 14-hour trip, including a 2-hour delay, which almost caused us to miss our ship to Greece.

My 13-year-old son was the most philosophical about the way things worked out. "I certainly enjoyed the trip through Italy," he said. "Maybe I didn't understand everything that happened, since I wasn't paying."

Free Advice From the Airlines

by Morris D. Rosenberg

WASHINGTON — Free guidebooks from the friendly skies? Though air passengers who've read them know that commercial travel book publishers don't have to worry much about that kind of competition, some airlines offer useful publications for the tourist and businessman just for the asking.

European carriers are generous with free publications, although serious economic problems have caused a number of lines, especially in the United States, to tighten operations to help cut costs.

The International Air Transport Association reports that last year its 117 member airlines suffered operating losses totaling \$250 million, before interests and taxes — but European-based flag companies are either government-owned or heavily subsidized.

Some also act as distributors for publications produced and paid for by their well-funded government tourist offices, which spend millions to attract tourists and the currency they bring.

Top honors for quality material in this informal (and by no means comprehensive) survey go to Swissair.

One of the airline's most popular booklets, titled "Public Holidays Around the World," is dedicated "to the traveling businessman" and covers about 160 countries in 86 pages. Another 71-page booklet, "China Mini Address and Telephone Directory," includes what Swissair describes as "all the telephone numbers you're likely to need" in Peking, Canton and Shanghai, as well as important numbers in provincial cities. Because addresses are also in Chinese characters, the airline adds, it is easier to communicate with hotel staff and taxi-drivers.

And while its small guide to kosher hotels and restaurants in Europe may sustain some travelers "spiritually as well as physically," and its full-color, 264-page paperback guide to "all the hotels Swissair can book for you as directly as it does your flight" is an interesting world tour of accommodations even if you stay home, special mention should go to a series obviously aimed at the high-flying business official.

Called "Executive Guides," these are highly informative folders giving much of what the business traveler needs to know about Eastern Europe, the Far East, the Middle East, Africa and South America.

Covering dozens of countries, they include current, condensed facts on subjects like population, currency, transportation, accommodations, tipping, climate and clothing. (Swissair, incidentally, has announced it is serving free alcoholic beverages on all its international flights in all classes — which may make their literature even more readable.)

Write to Swissair, Postfach 8058, Flughafen Zurich, Switzerland, or ask in your nearest Swissair office for the publications they have in stock.

Close behind Swissair are KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa German Airlines, SAS Scandinavian Airlines and British Airways. KLM offers a number of publications, including a 304-page hotel guide, "Golden Tulip Hotels" (in paperback); pamphlets such as "Surprising Amsterdam," "Budget Travel Tips," "KLM's Europe by Car and Train" and "Business Travel Guide to the Arab World"; and a pocket-size booklet, "Holland," with handy facts for travelers.

Write to your nearest KLM office, which can order titles from Amsterdam.

Lufthansa distributes its government's Press and Information Office edition of an 83-page paperback, "Facts About Germany," discussing the country's history, politics, education, science and other topics; two paperback calendars of events: the 166-page "Folklore, Sports, Cultural Events" and the 62-page "Trade Fairs and Exhibitions"; a "Medical Guide for Air Travelers" and a colorful magazine, "Happy Days in Germany."

It also puts out a series of small booklets titled "A Business Guide to Getting Around Overseas," covering Europe, Near East and Africa, Pacific and Far East and a series of pamphlets for businessmen on a number of topics such as "Wholesale Exportation."

Contact your nearest Lufthansa office for the titles available. SAS publishes a series of "City Portrait" pamphlets on 58 cities ranging from Bergen to Rome, which are easy-to-carry short guides; two other pamphlets, "Affordable Scandinavia" and "Scandinavian Workshops, Problem Solving for the Society of Today," and its "Exercise in the Chair" folder designed to help passengers limber up in flight.

Write SAS Scandinavian Airlines, Dept. STOSM, S-16187 Bromma, Sweden for details.

British Airways offers a 32-page pamphlet titled "Weather Wise," a mini-weather report on many cities around the world; a series of 20-to-30-page pamphlet guides to a variety of countries; a leaflet, "The London Connection," on transportation between London airports and downtown; and maps of London and the United Kingdom.

Among other items, the airline distributes "British for All Seasons," a 41-page pamphlet guide, and a large-format brochure/map on major areas of Britain, both of which are prepared by the British Travel Authority.

Ask in your nearest British Airways office for the titles they have available.

Air France will shortly be bringing out a new edition of its "Vicomex" guide, which contains information for businessmen.

In the United States, meanwhile, airlines are emphasizing, as one official put it, "quality brochures aimed at explaining services to the clients — our booklets and promotional material designed to make the dollar go further."

They are not, as a rule, giving away other publications — most U.S. airlines stopped producing this type of material years before the current economic crunch.

A Pan American Airways spokesman, who confirmed that the carrier now has no regular free publications, noted that "Pan Am's USA Guide" and "Pan Am's World Guide," published by McGraw-Hill, are regularly revised and sold in U.S. bookstores.

Delta Air Lines, official carrier for the Knoxville World's Fair, offers a free "Lodging Guide to Atlanta," world's fair edition, which does not even mention Delta. The 57-page pamphlet is available from the Public Relations Dept. 978, Delta Air Lines Inc., P.O. Box 20530, Hartsfield, Atlanta International Airport, Atlanta, Ga. 30320.

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International Datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, International Theater (tel: 31.62.72) — Through September: "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (Albee).
Jazzland (tel: 63.25.75) — Sept. 14-18: "The Barber of Seville" (Mozart).
Sept. 15, 17: "The Barber of Seville" (Mozart).
Sept. 16: "The Barber of Seville" (Mozart).
Sept. 17: "The Barber of Seville" (Mozart).
Sept. 18: "The Barber of Seville" (Mozart).
Sept. 19: "The Barber of Seville" (Mozart).
Sept. 20: "The Barber of Seville" (Mozart).
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Sept. 26: "The Barber of Seville" (Mozart).
Sept. 27: "The Barber of Seville" (Mozart).
Sept. 28: "The Barber of Seville" (Mozart).
Sept. 29: "The Barber of Seville" (Mozart).
Sept. 30: "The Barber of Seville" (Mozart).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45) — Sept. 15: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Ravel).
Sept. 16: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Ravel).
Sept. 17: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Ravel).
Sept. 18: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Ravel).
Sept. 19: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Ravel).
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Sept. 29: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Ravel).
Sept. 30: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Ravel).

DENMARK

ARHUS, International Festival (tel: 12.16.00).
Aarhus Kunstmuseum — Sept. 12: Carl Nielsen String Quartet (Dvorak).
Sept. 13: Carl Nielsen String Quartet (Dvorak).
Sept. 14: Carl Nielsen String Quartet (Dvorak).
Sept. 15: Carl Nielsen String Quartet (Dvorak).
Sept. 16: Carl Nielsen String Quartet (Dvorak).
Sept. 17: Carl Nielsen String Quartet (Dvorak).
Sept. 18: Carl Nielsen String Quartet (Dvorak).
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Sept. 29: Carl Nielsen String Quartet (Dvorak).
Sept. 30: Carl Nielsen String Quartet (Dvorak).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Concert Hall — To Oct. 25: "Impromptu," history of the Royal Shakespeare Company through its posters.
Barbican Hall — Sept. 13, 15: Allegri String Quartet (Beethoven).
Sept. 14: Janet Baker mezzo-soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Brahms, Gounod).
Sept. 15: Igor Pogorelich piano (Haydn, Ravel).
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Sept. 11, 13, 14: "All's Well That Ends Well" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 15: "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 16: "The Taming of the Shrew" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 17: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 18: "The Tempest" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 19: "The Winter's Tale" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 20: "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 21: "The Comedy of Errors" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 22: "The Cymbeline" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 23: "The Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 24: "The As You Like It" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 25: "The Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 26: "The A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 27: "The A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 28: "The A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 29: "The A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 30: "The A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
Sept. 11: "Aida" (Verdi).
Sept. 14: "Salome" (R. Strauss).
Sept. 15: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).
Berlin Mahler Festival (tel: 630.26.34).
Sept. 11, 12: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mahler).
Sept. 13, 14: Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor (Mahler).
Sept. 15: Polish Chamber Orchestra, Jacek Kasprzak conductor (Mahler).
Sept. 16: Anthony and Joseph Paratore, piano duo.

FRANCE

PARIS, Ancienne Gare de la Bastille (tel: 621.11.54).
EXPOSITION — Sept. 16-21: Festival of Eroticism.
Sept. 17: "The Great Warbirds" (Mozart).
Sept. 18: "The Great Warbirds" (Mozart).
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FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 6511/1340).

Sept. 11: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Ravel).
Sept. 12: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Ravel).
Sept. 13: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Ravel).
Sept. 14: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Ravel).
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Sept. 21: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Ravel).

GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.59).
Herod Atticus Odeon (tel: 323.77.71).
Sept. 12: Karlsruhe Symphony Orchestra, Dimitris Sgouras piano (Rachmaninov, Schumann).
Sept. 17, 18: Bolshoi Opera — "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Museum of Art (tel: 522.41.27) — To Oct. Chinese Bamboo Carvings.
To Oct. 3: "Contemporary Vision of Landscape."
To Oct. 13: Hong Kong Ballet Group — "Copelia" (Delibes).
Sept. 14: Hong Kong Chinese Orchestra.

ITALY

STRESA, Music Festival (tel: 023.31.092).
Sept. 12: Polish Chamber Orchestra, Jerzy Maksymiuk conductor (Bartok, Tchaikovsky).
Sept. 13: Kusanja Jancovic cello, Nada Kusanja piano (Bartok, Tchaikovsky).
Sept. 14: Margherita Höfner piano (Brahms, Schumann).
TURIN, Music Festival (tel: 83.97.582).
Sept. 11, 12: European Chamber Orchestra, Maurizio Pollini conductor/piano (Mozart, Haydn).
Sept. 13: Turin Symphony Orchestra and Choir, Philippe Bender conductor (Mozart, Bartok).
Sept. 15: Christa Ludwig soprano, Charles Spencer piano (Schubert).
Sept. 17: Ugo Ughi violin (Bach, Paganini).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bridgestone Art Museum (tel: 563.02.41) — To Nov. 3: "Rembrandt" (from Hermitage Art Museum, Leningrad).
Sept. 14: Japanese Contemporary Dance Association.
Sept. 15: Nihon Seinenkan Hall (tel: 401.22.99) — Star Dancers Ballet. Sept. 15, 16: "The 100th Anniversary of Stravinsky's Birth."
Sept. 17: Shikoku Museum (tel: 583.07.81) — To Sept. 26: "Buddhist Art Exhibition."
Sept. 18: Sunshine Theater (tel: 572.63.31) — To Sept. 26: National Moscow Roma-

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.43).
Sept. 12: European Community Youth Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Lynn Harrell cello (Schumann, Mahler).
Sept. 13: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Václav Neuzil conductor (Mozart, Brahms).
Sept. 17: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Paavo Berglund conductor (Debussy, Beethoven).
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TRAVEL

Washington's Special Hotels: A Guide

by Mirai Sheraton

WASHINGTON — Considering the diversity of visitors that Washington attracts, it is not surprising that the city has an equally diversified assortment of hotels, appealing to widely different tastes. One perhaps knows what to expect in branches of large chain hotels, and so the real interest lies in finding out about smaller establishments that are independently owned or belong to lesser-known chains.

During a series of visits to the city last winter I decided to satisfy my own curiosity about Washington's more specialized hotels by staying in five: the Jefferson, the Madison, the Fairfax, the Four Seasons and the Hay-Adams.

All reservations were made for less-expensive rooms, and in most instances that is what I had. Criteria for judging the establishments included the overall personality of the hotel, the tone and efficiency of service, the style of public rooms and halls and the comfort and cleanliness of bedrooms and bathrooms. I also tried room service for breakfast and, when possible, for a club sandwich and tea.

The test breakfast in each hotel was the same, combining what I have found to be dishes that are difficult to deliver in good condition although they are simple standards: fresh orange juice (to see if it was cold and tasted fresh), soft scrambled eggs (to see if they were delivered both hot and soft), crisp bacon and a well-basted English muffin (to see if crispness could be maintained under plate covers) and very hot coffee (evaluated for strength, hotness and quantity). Prices quoted for this breakfast are in U.S. dollars because I ordered an English muffin. Had I taken toast, most would have been a couple of dollars less on club breakfasts. When ordering, I asked how long it would take to get the food, and in every instance, the meal arrived almost exactly on time, an amazing batting average in my city.

Conveniences such as soap and towels, shoe-polishing cloths, tissues and bath salts, sewing kits, the condition of television sets and radios were all taken into account. (All television sets and radios worked satisfactorily.) I used dry-cleaning services only a few times, but in all hotels I asked doormen to get taxis, and I phoned for bellboys to carry luggage. At only one hotel, the Hay-Adams, was the doorman rarely on duty at busy hours, but at all hotels the bellboys came up promptly for the luggage. I generally left wake-up calls to see if they were properly executed, which they were.

Although there is something to be said for each hotel, the Jefferson and the Madison tied for first place in my affections. The Fairfax was next, followed by the Four Seasons. The Hay-Adams, though certainly livable, was my least favorite in spite of its location overlooking the White House across Lafayette Park.

The Jefferson

In the past, I have stayed at the Jefferson Hotel at 1200 16th Street, N.W. (tel: 202-347-4704), finding that it combined an easy charm with a convenient location, well within walking distance of the main business district and many restaurants. Generally less expensive than all other hotels tested except the Hay-Adams, the Jefferson has a wide following among journalists and officials of the present administration.

There is an aspect of mellow fallen grandeur about the lobby, the public rooms and bedrooms. All suggest a certain threadbare gentility, although all are spotlessly clean. Bedrooms and suites differ in decor, and in most a Colonial or Continental theme is achieved with genuine or reproduction antiques. Most rooms also include shelves with interesting books, an attraction that to some guests makes up for bedrooms that are obviously old and in need of repair and water taps that do not always work well. In suites, the dreary serving pantries are the sort one might find in cheap motels.

Bed mattresses and chairs are comfortable. Many rooms have oversize beds and sufficient closet space. Additional hangers are quickly obtained from the chambermaid, and writing tables are steady and adequate. Some antique chests of drawers were difficult to open and close. There were no shoe-polishing cloths, but there were terry robes. Needle and thread had to be requested, and neither large cakes of soap nor tissues were replaced often enough, although there was a generous supply of towels.

For one stay, my husband and I had a spacious suite comfortable enough to live in permanently. Another time, I had a large, bright and attractive room with a bed that could easily sleep four. Recently purchased by the renowned Washington lawyer, Edward Bennett Williams, the Jefferson is now gradually being redecorated. The lobby has only a few spots that lend themselves to meetings, but the restaurant and bar are attractive and intimate. Breakfasts as well as Sunday brunches are far above the average. So was room service, which is available 24 hours. The only flaw was the English muffins, which arrived barely toasted on two occasions although they had been ordered well done.

All other services were excellent, and taxis were easily obtained. There is no newstand in the hotel, although New York and Washington papers can be had from room service or at the front desk. Single rooms range from \$110 to \$135, doubles from \$115 to \$145 and suites from \$175 to \$300. My standard breakfast was \$11.75 plus a tip.

The Madison

With a far higher range of room prices and with much slicker and more polished settings, the Madison, at 15th and M Streets (202-785-1000), was by far the most efficient hotel in the group. The uniformed desk staff is extremely hospitable and gracious.

Furnishings are said to be inspired by the French Empire and Federal styles reflected in Montpelier, the Virginia home of James Madison. Continental in feeling, the furnishings in rooms are solid if somewhat corny and commercial, but all were extremely comfortable. Bonuses in rooms include bars stocked with hard and soft drinks that are charged for as consumed, refrigerators in bathrooms so ice cubes are readily available, vibrating massage showerheads, heated towel racks, a limitless supply of hot water, great water pressure and bathroom scales.

Only tiny cakes of soap were provided and no terry robes. A small box of Godiva chocolates is a welcome gift to guests. This is the only hotel in which sewing kits and shoe polishers were in place. Just a block from the Jefferson, the Madison offers the same convenience of location. Room service trays and tables were especially attractive and well appointed. Coffee and bacon were good. Orange juice was the best tasted in the five hotels, and the English muffin was toasted as ordered. Eggs, however, were overcooked, and the club sandwich was only fair. Croissants served in the room were not as good as those in Le Montpelier, the formal restaurant where Sunday brunch is served.

Other conveniences include a well-stocked newstand with national and foreign magazines and newspapers, a coffee shop, an informal restaurant, an attractive lobby, pub and new bar, a sauna, a beauty salon and a barber. Single rooms range from \$125 to \$135, doubles from \$130 to \$155 and suites from \$280 to \$425. My standard breakfast was \$11.75.

The Fairfax

Set amid the bosky elegance of Washington's Embassy Row, the Fairfax Hotel, 2100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. (202-835-2100), imparts a sense of privacy, luxury and plushness, but service seems impersonal and slightly less sharp than expected. The small lobby, halls and most of the rooms were redecored a few years ago in sparkling Colonial-Federal motifs and are stylishly handsome. The bar and cocktail lounge with its snug, intimate corners is especially comfortable and conducive to private conversations.

The Fairfax is also the home of the Jockey Club, the fashionable restaurant, done much in the style of New York's "21" club, and where



Raising the flag near the Capitol.

food and service range from fair to excellent, at all meals including weekend brunches.

Although my room was small and overlooked a parking lot, it was cheerful, pretty and generally satisfactory, with generous closet space. It was a surprise to find that not everything worked as well it should. The telephone was at the desk, not next to the bed, which is always an annoyance (I was told that that is not true in all rooms), and the tiny, angled bathroom was awkward to negotiate.

There was a basketful of goodies such as shampoo and a big cake of soap in a convenient plastic traveling case, and when the beds were turned down at night individual bottles of Courvoisier brandy and a chocolate were left on the night table. Terry robes are placed in suites only.

A friend staying at the hotel when I was there reported that he did not get the wake-up call that he left the night before. There is 24-hour room service. Trays and table were attractive and brightened with a single rose, and except for one pot of barely tepid tea and rubbery French toast, all of my test breakfast dishes arrived in top condition. Peppery, crisp-skinned sausages were especially good here. There is no newstand. Single rooms range from \$110 to \$165, doubles from \$130 to \$185 and suites from \$275 to \$350. My standard breakfast cost \$14 plus a tip.

The Four Seasons

Big, bright and modern with a veritable greenhouse of a lobby, the Four Seasons is a plush, expensive and elaborately appointed new hotel at 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. in Georgetown (202-342-0444). Although everything about the hotel works and the desk staff is polite and fairly efficient, there is a generally impersonal feeling about the place.

Personnel is less professional in the Aux Beaux Champs restaurant, where a pleasant brunch is served, and in the beautiful lobby terrace, where a good tea is laid out every afternoon. There are many comfortable and quiet corners in the lobby for private meetings and conversations.

The only reason to stay at the Four Seasons is a desire to be in the midst of Georgetown; otherwise, it is a bit far away from mid-city activities. Our large double room furnished with pleasant if characterless modern furniture would have been completely comfortable if it could have been aired out. Windows overlooking the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal were sealed, and the ventilating system kept recirculating the same stale, cigar-scented air. We were told windows in other rooms did open.

Bathroom supplies included terry robes; fixtures were more than adequate, and there was a self-service bar in the room, with ice machines on each floor, although no ice. Open buckets of ice are put in rooms in mid-afternoon, but the ice rapidly melts.

A big plus was the remote control television switch that could be operated from bed. All room-service breakfast dishes were a little less satisfactory here than at the hotels already described, although they were acceptable and attractively served. A large newstand is in the lobby. Single rooms range from \$115 to \$145, doubles from \$135 to \$165 and suites from \$235 to \$760. My breakfast cost \$12.35 plus an automatic 16 percent gratuity.

The Hay-Adams

The Hay-Adams Hotel, 16th and Lafayette Park at H Street, N.W. (202-638-2260), could easily be the Washington stopover, given its history of setting on the site of homes owned by John Hay and John Quincy Adams, its view of the White House and its handsome, wood-paneled and carved lobby and dining rooms. As it stands, it is a somewhat seedy commercial convention hotel with grim, maze-like hallways.

Two of the inexpensive rooms I saw were altogether depressing, with cheap furniture in disrepair, bad lighting and phones placed halfway across the room from the beds. In spite of the tacky appointments, the basic beauty of the room could be perceived by looking up at the wonderful carved plaster ceiling.

I did not have a terry robe, but one is supposed to be in each room. Bathrooms were shoddy though clean, and all appointments and room-service breakfast were minimally acceptable, which is more than can be said for a club sandwich made with turkey roll on stale bread. A huge insulated pot contained barely enough hot water for one cup of tea. Room service is available from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Nevertheless, if one were on a low budget and could not get into the Jefferson, this hotel is a viable possibility, but it is best to avoid room service.

It is said that the Hay-Adams has larger and more expensive rooms on the side of the hotel facing the White House, but they are similarly appointed. When I refused a closet-sized \$99 single room, I was given another, only slightly better, at \$114, which turned out to be the same price as one of the least-expensive but far-lovelier rooms at the Madison. Single rooms range from \$105 to \$155, doubles from \$145 to \$175 and suites from \$290 to \$608. My standard breakfast cost \$11.70, plus a tip. ©1982 The New York Times

Haunted by the Spirit of Washington

by Henry Allen

WASHINGTON — I spotted Washington's *genius loci* one day in Georgetown. I was driving around gathering details for a novel I was writing, called "Fool's Mercy," and I saw her. It should have come as no surprise that the *genius loci* was a woman. Like most cities, Washington is a feminine entity. (Ankara, Turkey, is a conspicuous exception, as are Pueblo, Colo., and Naha, Okinawa.)

The *genius loci* is what I'm always looking for when I travel, even when I'm traveling in my home town, which has been Washington longer than any other home town I can remember. It's the spirit of the place, the minor deity that gives it the essence you remember after all the lectures and guidebooks and American Express bills are forgotten. It can reside anywhere, and it can only be glimpsed, never stared at like a monument or cathedral.

Riding on a train through the more-improvised areas of southern Italy, for instance, a friend of mine turned from the window with a look that means that the elusive *genius loci* has been seen. He said: "All those cement mixers." And certainly they seemed to sum up the slow, aspiring grind of life along the tracks.

I realized I had seen it in Edmonton, Alberta, one March day when, with a fever coming on, I began to suspect that the people of that strange, bleak city either move only their eyes and never their heads when they glance to one side, or they move only their heads and never their eyes — I wasn't sure which. In any case I remember that particular *genius loci* as having the aspect of some kind of stoic lizard in a down jacket. And telling the same joke over and over: "Edmonton weather? Eleven months of snow and one month of bad sledding, eh?"

Anyhow, Georgetown was a strange place to be seeing the *genius loci* of Washington. Then again, it was August. Georgetown, to my way of thinking, doesn't count as Washington except in August when a considerable proportion of its citizens seem to escape to the New England sea coast. To me Georgetown is bogus, full of people who leave their outdoor gas lamps burning all day and call the back door the tradesman's entrance, a location they advertise on polished brass plaques. Georgetown makes me think of women pushing baby carriages they're apt to call prams, the sort of sight that makes you look into the carriage to see if there's a baby in there at all.

So I drove into Georgetown, one August morning not in search of the *genius loci* of Washington, but only to savor the flavor of the place, toward which the upper-middle-class desperado lovers of my novel were steering at that point in my writing. Trees sagged in the heat, sunlight bounced off Volvo windshields in smoky glares, as I would later write. (Why not lift a phrase or two from your own work?) Georgetown seemed like something rendered useless by August, like a wool jacket with the pockets full of mothballs.

Then I saw her, standing on one of those front porches that no one ever sits on since they kicked the poor folks out of Georgetown. She was deeply tanned, a particular shade of Anglo-Saxon ruddy. She was wearing a denim skirt. She was the kind of woman who has never felt quite comfortable on a beach since bathing suits with little skirts went out of style.

She was soring mail with a certain scornful impatience, and I wondered to myself: Is she just back from the Vineyard for a funeral? Her husband's nervous breakdown?

To me she embodied all the dowdiness and resentment that are required attributes in Washington. Hot. Nervous. Dressed with a Puritan sparseness that passes for informality here. Living in a house vastly smaller than what her husband's income would buy her in that mythical land Washingtonians call "back home." Rootless, she didn't want to be here, she couldn't go anywhere else — a Washingtonian. And totally ordinary, the kind of sight that can only be seen out of the corner of your eye: the *genius loci*.

This sort of vision is, for me, exactly what touring — and a lot of fiction writing — is all about. So I rode and walked and jogged around all the scenes of my book in search of glimpses. I'd had plenty of practice, fortunately, having done most of my previous traveling dirt poor, when I couldn't afford many of the great sights. I lacked money, and often energy. Contrary to popular youthful opinion, it is not possible to switch to a diet of bread and cheese and roar around Paris seeing and loving all of it.

Georgetown is bogus, full of people who leave their outdoor gas lamps burning all day and call the back door the tradesman's entrance, a location they advertise on polished brass plaques.

But there is always plenty of time. The hard-up traveler spends a lot of time sitting and standing around, waiting for a ride, a money order, or a surge of enthusiasm. It is very ordinary. It is life as we live it most of the time at home, in fact. The difference is in the glimpses. Spend enough time sitting on the ground at what is said to be a bus stop in Zahedan, Iran, and after a while you will notice the guy next to you is playing a tiny three-stringed instrument that looks like a bass fiddle the size of a porringer. Wander a few doors down from the bus stop and watch the baking of bread by men who reach down through a hole in the top of the oven and slap a handful of dough onto the oven's ceiling, seizing it moments later just before it plummets into the flames below. You have plenty of time at the bus stop in Zahedan. I had five days, and then somebody told me about a train that I took.

You get the point. The idea is to look around as if you're looking for something to write home about when there's nothing to write home about, this being particularly difficult when you're already home, here in Washington. Maybe this is one reason I wrote the novel. In any case, there's plenty to glimpse, to make mental notes on — backgrounds and scenery for the novel you've always known was in you.

I left out the monuments, except for a men-

tion of the Washington one with those two little red lights at the top that make it look like a cross-eyed, blinking, hung-over planarian yearning to launch itself into the night sky. And I included a late-night drive along the Mall, with "Abraham Lincoln brooding over the pre-dawn marble emptiness."

But that's it, basically, for any place that the tour buses stop.

For me, the monuments and the great restaurants of any country exist as arbitrary goals, and on the way to them you see what's really important. Go to the Taj Mahal, sure, but take a night train to get there, and on the way stay up and notice the fact that no matter how late the hour or how rural the scene, with the fields shining in the moonlight, you can always see people walking around — *genii loci* of a country that has as a defining fact a population of half a billion people.

In Istanbul, the Santa Sofia Mosque is as good a place as any to see one of the porters who hauls huge weights around the ancient city on his back. One of them I saw was carrying two coffins at once, moving with a tread good for a million miles. There's a *genius*.

They're everywhere, if you just look for them.

Some people hope to find them in the more exotic monuments, in which this city abounds, such as the pet cemetery in Wheaton where J. Edgar Hoover's dogs are buried, or the house on Cleveland Street in Takoma Park where Goldie Hawn grew up, or Bonfield's gas station on MacArthur Boulevard, a simulacrum of every 1930s social realist rural gas station you ever saw.

Tourists can stare at the Jefferson Memorial or the Smithsonian's collection of dentists' chairs as long as they want, and never understand. But if they rode along Florida Avenue in the twilight, they might see the *genii loci* in the persons of three little black girls doing a time step together, perfect unison out on the sidewalk, step, step, step, clap.

Or go out New York Avenue, with all the trucks and the no-tell motels. My characters wander out there too, so I followed them, discovering that on the south side of the avenue, in back of a couple of those motels, trucks from North Carolina and other country places park, and cars, all kinds of cars, from junkies to Lincolns, gather around them late at night to buy watermelons. And these people know watermelons. They left them, they rap on them, they argue about them, and then they take them home with odd looks of triumph on their faces, *genii loci* all of them.

These are the things that you have to understand, unless you're a very astute tourist indeed. They are Washington.

Don't even get me started on the bus station, with the bum shaving himself with a naked razor blade, and the Amish in black standing next to the pimps in purple — or Connecticut Avenue on a hot night, with the old masonry facades and chanceries and shrouding trees that remind you of Paris, and it's so quiet you can hear the stoplights clicking when they change, and when you drive out on that long stretch of bridge over Rock Creek Park you feel dwarfed and exposed, as if you were the only human left alive in the city; as if, for a sweet moment, you had become the *genius* yourself.

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Kent

Fresh Balm Mild

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The World's Fare: California Abalone

by Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO — Come to San Francisco soon if you want one of California's distinctive seafood treats, because abalone, an unusual shellfish, already is priced beyond reason. A pound of abalone that could have been had for \$18 in 1980 now goes for more than \$45.

Many of the better places serve abalone; among these are Bardelli's and the Blue Fox, both downtown, and Castagnola's and Soana's, both at Fishermen's Wharf. The abalone dinner for two at the Blue Fox produced a tab, including the tip but not the wine, of more than \$100. So hurry, and bring money. This delicacy has disappeared from many menus in the last 10 years because high-volume, low-price restaurants just cannot afford to serve it.

The Blue Fox is a gracious old restaurant on Merchant Street, an alley between Kearney and Montgomery.

Mario Mondin runs the Blue Fox and Walter Sturleweger is the German Swiss chef who prepared the abalone *doré*, or abalone dipped in egg batter. They seldom serve it these days because of the price.

Sturleweger dipped the abalone slices in egg batter and flour, then quickly sautéed each side in butter. There was a dash of Worcestershire sauce, and on the plate a half lemon if you wanted to cut the faint taste and smell of

the sea that differentiates the abalone from the extremely tender veal that some believe it resembles.

Abalone is a monopod, a shellfish that wears its skeleton outside as an oval, somewhat like the top shell of a terrapin. But unlike the terrapin, the abalone has no bottom shell. Instead, by suction, it holds onto a rock in the midst of a kelp bed and feeds by sucking sea water and bits of kelp through holes around its shell.

The edible part is the foot, which is pure muscle fiber. For a long time Chinese chefs have sliced tiny pieces of abalone into their soups. Diners found it tasty but likened its texture to truck tire. That's the only other way I have seen it served.

There are various claims for different chefs as the originator of the more-common cooking style. It was invented in a period when abalone could be taken off shore rocks at low tide. It was an easily harvested, plentiful seafood, if only someone could figure out how to tenderize it, and that is what the unknown chef did.

Abalone now is harvested by divers who use scuba gear or trail an air hose from a boat anchored in the strong swells outside the surf. They use a bar to pry the abalone off the rock. The divers compete with the sea otters that once were thick along northern California's coast, but which fur hunters almost wiped out. It was during the period when the otters were gone that abalone grew to a size that permits it

to be cooked in the way described here. Now the otter has recovered, under the protection of state and Federal governments. And the abalone harvest grows ever smaller as the otter range expands; a 60-pound otter eats about a quarter of its weight a day in abalone, Dungeness crabs, clams and sea urchin.

The preparation of the abalone for the table begins in a building near the sea, probably at wharfside in the California towns of Santa Barbara or Morro Bay or Monterey. The foot will be pulled from the soft inner parts that surround it. A tough covering membrane will be removed with a knife. A power saw with a special slicing blade will cut off circular slices about a quarter to a half-inch thick. These will be an inch or so in diameter.

These rubbery, white slices go on a butcher block where someone with a mallet pounds them for several minutes, shaping them into circular pieces about three to four inches across and an eighth-inch to a quarter-inch thick. The pounding has broken down the muscle fiber and prepared it for the few moments that Chef Sturleweger will give it in the sauté pan. After the pounding, the abalone is packaged and frozen.

The combination of the egg batter, which is warm and delicate, and the abalone, which is vaguely fish-tasting and fork-cutting tender, is irresistible, even when the price is more than \$1 for each small bite.

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Between Rock and a Hard Place

by Brendan Murphy

PRAGUE — Being a rock musician in Czechoslovakia these days is less a job than a calling, and anyone who doubts that should read the story of the Czech group Plastic People of the Universe. In existence for more than a decade, the Plastic People can count their public appearances on one hand. Two albums of their music have appeared, but these have never been sold legally in Prague or anywhere else in Czechoslovakia.

Critics of their eclectic musical style, a sort of jazz-rock fusion, had not settled for bad reviews but have interrogated, jailed, beaten and forced into exile members of the group.

Things are particularly bad at the moment for those involved in Czechoslovakia's alternative "Second Culture," which flourished in the early 1970s in response to the 1968 Soviet-led invasion and the ensuing official pressures for cultural conformity.

The Plastic People have from the start been a central figure of this cultural underground. And as such they have been a major target of the secret police crackdown that began in 1980 and that continues today, losing two key members in the last several months due to police actions. "We're in a crisis right now," says Milan Hlavsa, the group's founder, composer and bass player, speaking on a Prague park bench because of the likelihood that his apartment is bugged.

The band has keenly felt the loss of Vlastislav Brabenc, its saxophonist and lyricist, who emigrated to Austria in March after beatings, interrogations and threats by the Státní Bezpečnost, the Czech secret police, commonly known as the StB.

Another major blow was the 3½-year jail sentence received in July by the group's manager, Ivan Jirous, an art historian by profession who was a prime mover of the Second Culture. He was tried in the Bohemian town of Chomutov on charges of having helped edit the underground cultural journal *Vokno* (Window) with three other men, who received lesser sentences. An appeal is expected.

"Jirous was more than just our manager," Hlavsa explains. "He was our spiritual leader, our inspiration."

The group is still rehearsing, but Hlavsa says further concerts have been ruled out for now. Even before the current crackdown, Plastic People performances were rare. Formed in 1968 at the height of the Czech liberalization process known as the "Prague Spring," the Plastic People in the early 1970s were denied

official permission to play publicly after they refused to shape their music to official tastes. The alternative was to play more or less privately, at weddings and other events, often in the countryside outside Prague. For a while this seemed to work.

The Plastic People were initially strongly influenced by the American groups of Frank Zappa and Captain Beefheart, but under the influence of Brabenc and Jirous, entered a creative period in which their music, subterranean, incantatory sound merged with the almost Dadaist theater and art scene of the Prague underground.

"It was a good time in Czechoslovakia, 1973," Brabenc, now 37, reminisces at the kitchen table in the small Vienna apartment where he lives with his wife and daughter. "Many exhibitions, many concerts. It was good for writers, musicians, artists — all the arts. This ended in 1976, when we went to prison."

It was the mass arrest of the Plastic People and their associates, and their subsequent prosecution in 1976 "for crimes of disturbing the peace," in the words of the authorities, that touched off the Charter 77 movement.

Charter 77 was a petition released on New Year's Day, 1977, by 240 Czechs, who demanded that their country honor human and civil rights guarantees contained in the Helsinki accords and the Czech constitution. It was followed by a new wave of arrests and prosecutions, and the early, hopeful days of the Prague underground were over.

Brabenc got out of jail in 1977. "When I finished prison I came to Prague, and none of my friends were in the pubs. It was terrible. Many people stayed at home."

The Plastic People continued to play clandestinely, but these concerts were inevitably followed by official sanctions. "It got more and more heavy," says Brabenc. In September, 1981, he decided to emigrate after a 1 A.M. visit by the secret police, who made what he interpreted as a death threat. "If you want to be a martyr," he says he was told, "that's possible."

Two months after this came the arrest of Jirous, 38, who has spent more than four of the last eight years in prison because of his cultural and political activities. Described as an energetic, charismatic figure with a gift for the absurd, Jirous was first arrested in 1974 after an incident in a Prague pub in which he sang a satirical anti-Soviet song and ate the front page of the *Czech Communist Party* daily newspaper, *Rude Pravo*.

He is said to have similarly incurred the wrath of the StB in an incident last October just weeks before his arrest on the charges of



Ivan Jirous.

helping edit the underground journal. Following a police attack on a woman dissident, he wrote a scathing poem and read it in a Prague winery despite the presence of security service members.

Today in Prague, the feeling is that the Second Culture is under more pressure than ever before. Its younger members still gather in places like U Supu, a winery in Prague's Stare Mesto, the old city, knowing that at any time the StB may sweep in to check documents or make wholesale arrests. "The method is fear," explains a Czech.

Such threats have ended for those who, like Brabenc, have emigrated — and their number is significant. But for the tall, gaunt saxophonist and poet, exile has brought a different kind of pain. "I am dead here," he says, "I am without my group."

Recognizing the dangers of losing contact with his homeland, Hlavsa says he is determined to stay in Czechoslovakia despite the constant pressures. "I'd rather sit in jail than emigrate," he insists. He also believes the Plastic People will survive to make more music. "There is always hope inside," he says with a smile.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	251.79	252.31	250.77	251.23	+0.44
Indus	251.79	252.31	250.77	251.23	+0.44
Transp	15.01	15.04	14.94	14.98	+0.04
USN	25.54	25.79	25.36	25.52	+0.16

Standard & Poors Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	138.18	138.27	138.06	138.18	+0.01
Industries	138.18	138.27	138.06	138.18	+0.01
Finance	138.18	138.27	138.06	138.18	+0.01
Utilities	138.18	138.27	138.06	138.18	+0.01

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Start
Sept. 1	154,375	154,375	1,500
Sept. 2	154,375	154,375	1,500
Sept. 3	154,375	154,375	1,500
Sept. 4	154,375	154,375	1,500
Sept. 5	154,375	154,375	1,500

Included in the sales figures.

Market Summary, Sept. 9

Market Diaries

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Video-Game Outcry in Malaysia

by Hiroshi Oshima

KUALA LUMPUR — The Malaysian government has been urged to follow the Philippines and Indonesia in banning video games. Dr. Martin Khor, a researcher with the Consumers' Association of Penang, charges that a boom in video games in Malaysia over the last two years poses serious social and cultural problems for the nation's young people.

"Video games are destroying our traditional games and children are no longer interested in, say, flying kites or spinning tops," he says.

His organization, Malaysia's most influential consumer group, submitted a memorandum to the authorities this month calling for a ban on video games and pocket-size video games.

"These games glorify violence, destruction, space war, killing and racing," the memorandum says. "Some games require the player to drive a speeding car into a road full of pedestrians."

The organization also charges that some children resort to stealing, extortion and cheating their parents when they run out of money to play video games. Similar problems arise from portable electronic video games to school and playing with them during lessons, it says.

Both the central government and local authorities have taken some steps to restrict video games. In Kuala Lumpur, which has 65 video games centers, a city government source says, "A lot of complaints are coming from parents, schools, police..."

The city has decided to revoke the licenses for those games operating in shops at the end of this year, affecting 476 video machines, the source continues. In the northern resort island of Penang, a district office banned video and pinball games last year.

The Consumers' Association of Penang notes in its complaint that the Philippines and Indonesia faced similar problems and banned video games, while Singapore had banned advertisements for them.

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Acton, Still Lustrous

Continued from page 9W

his esthetic principles into his style of dress. He wore a grey bowler hat, then as anachronistic... as [a] powdered bob-wig. He wore black silk stockings and side-whiskers and other archaic elegances, all somehow harmoniously combined with [accepted] undergraduate styles, for he did not merely exhibit himself in fancy dress. With the two great advantages of a genuine poetic gift and an essential seriousness of aim, the comedy which he played at Oxford was of real and in many ways of lasting influence.

In addition to talent and a serious purpose, Acton possessed two other indispensable qualifications for success at Oxford: immense wealth and an impeccable English, if Italian-based, ancestry. He is descended via a cadet branch from the family of the first Lord Acton, Gladstone's friend, who made the famous comment that power corrupts.

The Oxford spotlight was clicked off when Acton was 22. His family gave him three years to make his mark in London at writing, and he failed, although he wrote two books. He was an elegant and conscientious writer, but he was upstaged by the sensational success of his best friend, Evelyn Waugh, whose first book, "Decline and Fall," was dedicated to Acton "in Homage and Affection."

Not wishing to return to Mussolini's Italy, Acton took a round-the-world sea voyage and stopped off in China. He liked what he saw, stayed on to teach English literature at the University of Peking and would probably be there today if it had not been for World War II. Then he joined the Royal Air Force as an officer. When the war ended, his beloved China was in turmoil, no place for an aesthete.

He returned to Florence, willily. The Villa La Pietra was more or less intact after the Allied occupation, during which it been an officers' billet. Today Acton has no doubt that his choice was the right one. "Life is a series of beginnings," he says, sitting like a smiling, wrinkling Buddha among the art treasures collected by his father.

"I'm just part of the garden,"

BUSINESS / FINANCE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1982

Page 13

Statistics Index

AMEX prices P.18 Prime Rate News P.18
NYSE Prices P.12 Gold Market P.17
Commodity Stocks P.18 Highs & Lows P.17
Dividends P.17 Market Summary P.13
Earnings reports P.17 OTC Stocks P.18
Euro-currency P.17 Other Markets P.19

BUSINESS PEOPLE

ITT Europe Hires AT&T Executive

ITT Europe Inc. has tapped an executive from AT&T's Bell Labs to head its technical activities in Europe.

William B. Smith has joined ITT Europe in Brussels as vice president and general technical director, filling a position that was vacant for more than a year.

Mr. Smith, 38, formerly was executive director of the local switching division of Bell Telephone Laboratories in Naperville, Ill. Bell Labs is a unit of New York-based American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

At Bell Labs Mr. Smith was responsible for the design and development of Bell's No. 5 electronic switching system, which competes directly with similar systems designed by ITT and other companies.

ITT's European units had sales of \$9.7 billion in 1981, a 9 percent drop from 1980, a company spokesman said. ITT's worldwide sales for 1981 were \$17.3 billion, down 7 percent.

Ohga Appointed President of Sony

Sony Corp. of Tokyo has appointed Norio Ohga president and chief operating officer.

The 52-year-old Mr. Ohga, who formerly was Sony's deputy president, succeeds the late Kazuo Iwama. Mr. Iwama, who had been president since 1976, died Aug. 24 of cancer.

Other Appointments

Jean-Louis Massere, previously senior executive vice president, has been named deputy president of Banque de Paris & des Pays Bas. Mr. Massere is in charge of the national banking division of Paribas.

European Investment Bank, Luxembourg, has appointed Philippe Marchand as treasury and finance director, effective Jan. 1. Mr. Marchand currently is manager of Caisse des Dépôts & Consignations in Paris. He will succeed Andre George, who, as announced earlier, plans to resign at year-end.

Bahamas-based Gulf International Bank has appointed Walid Nizay senior vice president and head of the European division. Mr. Nizay previously was a vice president in the bank's London branch. Also named a senior vice president was William H. Main, Mr. Main, who will be responsible for Gulf International Bank's U.K. division, joins the bank from Nordic Bank in London, where he was a deputy managing director. Mr. Nizay and Mr. Main will be based in London in their newly created positions.

National Westminster Bank of London has named Michael Oakley chief manager for Belgium. Based in Brussels, he succeeds Ron Williams, who has been named chief manager for France, based in Paris. Mr. Oakley formerly was in London as a manager in the energy section of the bank's corporate financial services department.

Scientific-Atlanta Inc. has appointed Michael F. Teichmann as general manager of its Munich-based subsidiary, Scientific-Atlanta G.m.b.H. Mr. Teichmann, previously president and chairman of U.S.-based Micro Control Products, succeeds Peter Schmidt, who has been named the West German unit's sales manager, government products division. Scientific-Atlanta is an equipment manufacturer for the satellite communications, cable television, energy management and home securities industries.

British Petroleum Co. has appointed John Baring, chairman of Baring Brothers & Co. of London, a director. He will succeed Michael Vary, who retires on Oct. 31. In addition, Robert Malpas will join BP as managing director on Jan. 5. Mr. Malpas currently is chairman of Halcon SD Group I, a subsidiary of Houston-based Texas Eastern Corp., an energy and real estate holding company.

Patrick Faure has been named managing director of Renault U.K. Ltd., a London-based unit of the French automaker. Mr. Faure, who formerly was based in Vienna as managing director of Renault Österreich, succeeds Alain de Saint Victor, who has been named managing director of Renault Netherlands in Amsterdam.

Named general manager of Apple Computer Australia Pty. Ltd., a new Sydney-based unit of the U.S. computer maker, was David Strong. Mr. Strong previously was managing director of Messurex Pty. Ltd. in Sydney.

Jean-Pierre Lecœur has been appointed vice president for Europe and Africa at Carrier International Corp., division of United Technologies Corp. of Hartford, Conn. Based in London, he succeeds Joseph F. Maliga, who has been named vice president for distribution development in the Syracuse, N.Y., head office of Carrier International, a maker of air conditioning, refrigeration and heating systems and equipment. Mr. Lecœur previously was assistant general manager of Ascator-Otis S.A. in Paris, the French subsidiary of Otis Elevator, another United Technologies unit.

James H. Smeel has been seconded to Associated Merchant Bank Pte. Ltd. of Singapore as general manager. He succeeds John Johnstone, who has left the bank. Mr. Smeel previously was deputy manager of the Hong Kong branch of Royal Bank of Scotland and the bank's representative for Southeast Asia. Associated Merchant Bank is owned 64 percent by Royal Bank and 34 percent by Cycle & Carriage, a Malaysian auto concern.

Citibank has named Tom Ivanyi head of the corporate bank and public sector group in India. Mr. Ivanyi, who will be based in New Delhi, previously was with Citibank in New York, Paris and Brussels.

William B. Smith



Japanese Gain Share Of U.S. Grain Trade

New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Agrex Inc., operating out of a cramped office in the pit of the Board of Trade here, is a little-known company. One white-haired executive with more than 30 years experience at the Board of Trade says he has never heard of it.

Perhaps he should have. Agrex is a fast-growing grain broker owned by Mitsubishi, the Japanese trading house that had sales last year of \$70.3 billion. Agrex, known until last October as Koppel Inc., may strive for a low profile, but it is working hard, along with at least a half-dozen Japanese trading companies, to sell U.S. grain to the world, not just to Japan.

One grain-trade expert estimates that the Japanese houses already have taken 20 percent of the U.S. grain export market. That market totals 121 million to 132 million tons, valued at about \$60 billion, and provides half of the world's import needs for corn, wheat and soybeans, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Of the total U.S. exports, 15 million tons go to Japan, where the Japanese Food Agency makes purchases through Japanese companies.

In addition to Agrex, the major movers are Mitsui & Co., C. Itoh, Marubeni, Sumitomo and a Japanese farmer cooperative, Zen-Noh. Their moves appear to be numerous. The Japanese clearly are out to acquire a large portion of the U.S. grain export trade.

The immediate losers are the big four grain dealers — Cargill Inc., a U.S. company with estimated 1981 sales of \$28 billion; Continental Grain Co., once Belgian, now also a U.S. concern; French-owned Louis Dreyfus, and Bunge Corp., which has Dutch and Argentine roots.

Just Another Guy

"In Kansas City, we are just trying to be a U.S. trader," said Henry Inoue, an Agrex vice president who directs the office here. "We don't buy any corn or wheat for export to Japan" at the Kansas City office. "We buy grain for export to other countries."

Mexico, Taiwan and South Korea are key customers for barge loads that Agrex sends through Gulf of Mexico ports, and for unit train loads exported through Agrex's big terminal at Long Beach, California.

The best-kept secret of the Japanese traders has been their quiet infiltration of the U.S. grain industry. The Japanese own about two dozen major grain storage elevators as well as large export facilities at Portland, Oregon; New Orleans, and Long Beach. By corn harvest time, Agrex will



Takaaki Takebe at the Agrex facility in Long Beach.

have three new or expanded elevators opened at strategic locations in Nebraska, astride both the wheat and corn belts.

Mitsubishi has spent more than \$15.5 million so far in building elevators and rail connections in Nebraska at Enola, Superior, and Elm Creek. Most of that spending has come in the past 18 months.

Agrex likes to call these "grain handling terminals" rather than storage elevators. They are constructed for a quick turnover of multiple products, mainly wheat, corn and soybeans, destined for export markets in Japan and along the Far East Pacific rim.

The Enola and Elm Creek terminals are both next to the Union Pacific (Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

U.S. Business Plans To Cut Spending

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Despite new tax incentives, recession and high interest rates are causing U.S. businesses to cut modernization and expansion plans by 4.4 percent this year, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

The 1982 cut in capital spending would be the worst since the 11.5 percent drop in 1975, during the last decade's deepest recession.

The latest quarterly survey of business spending plans showed a steadily declining trend since July through September of last year, when spending last peaked, increasing by 2.2 percent at an annual rate.

Since then, companies have been steadily cutting back their spending and their expectations for future investment.

\$323.7 Billion

Businesses except for farms now plan to spend \$323.7 billion for new plants and equipment in 1982, the Commerce Department survey showed, which is an adjustment for a 5.5 percent rate of business inflation would produce a 4.4 percent decline in investment this year.

The first survey of the year showed businesses expected to cut back only 1 percent of their inflation-adjusted spending. The second survey showed a deterioration when businesses indicated they were cutting 1982 spending by 2.4 percent.

The latest survey, showing the 4.4 percent drop for 1982, took into account an annual rate decline from January through March of 0.5 percent, a full 3 percent drop from April through June, anticipated cutbacks of 1.8 percent in the current third quarter, and a 0.15 percent drop for the fourth quarter, the department said.

Only a few categories of business showed even small increases in spending so far this year, including machinery producers, public utilities and personal, business and professional services.

Tax Incentives

Soon after the 1981 tax incentives for business investment were passed it appeared that they would not fuel the "supply-side" expansion envisioned by administration lobbyists and congressional supporters.

The recession's erosion of demand and the high cost of financing improvements combined with disappearing profits discouraged

businesses from adding to production capacity when they could not fully use what already existed.

Since then the economic recovery has come to depend, in the eyes of many economists, on the willingness of consumers, not business, to increase spending.

But consumers have been reluctant to splurge because high unemployment and high interest rates seemed to make caution the prudent course, analysts said.

Gold Price Drops \$26 In New York

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The price of gold ended up Thursday with a sharp decline in hectic trading marked by price swings between \$445 and \$500.

In New York, gold for delivery this month was settled at \$450 an ounce, down \$26 from Wednesday. In early Hong Kong trading Thursday, bullion had traded as high as around \$500 before beginning to fade.

Farly behind the late drop, analysts said, were reports that the Soviet Union plans large sales of gold. They also cited fears that U.S. interest rates will rise, making it more expensive to finance bullion holdings.

In London, gold closed at \$473.50, up \$12 from Wednesday's close but well below Thursday's opening of \$491.50. The higher opening reflected sharp gains in New York Wednesday afternoon. Some dealers said the decline was not surprising in view of recent steep gains.

In currency trading, the dollar was quoted at 2.4855 Deutsche marks at midday in New York after advancing to 2.4905 in the morning.

Sterling edged up to \$1.7270 at midsession, compared with \$1.7230 at the opening and \$1.7242 at Wednesday's close. Dealers said this reflected a modest technical rebound after the British currency's recent weakness.

In Paris, the French franc slipped to another record low against the dollar. The dollar rose to 7.0450 francs at the official fixing session from 7.0330 a day before.

Prices on NYSE Are Mixed as Blue Chips Fade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The blue chip issues turned in a much weaker performance than the rest of the market Thursday, and prices closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average was slightly higher in morning trading but lost ground in the afternoon to finish with a net gain of 3.22 points, to 912.53. Advances still led declines by around 850 to 650; volume slipped to 73 million shares from 78 million Wednesday.

Analysts said the blue chips, which dominated August's explosive rally, were the victims of profit taking.

"The big stocks are lagging as investors are searching for those segments of the list not fully exploited during the market's surge of the last three weeks," said Michael Metz, an analyst at Oppenheimer & Co. "The blue chips are consolidating and many secondary issues are playing catch up."

The industrial average, based on the stock prices of 30 blue chip issues, rose 148 points in the 16 sessions ended last Friday.

Energy stocks recorded very slight gains during August but have been among the strongest sectors in the market since Friday. Several analysts have said the oil issues may dominate a follow-up rally this month.

The oils received further support from reports that Iraq stepped up its campaign to blockade Iran's oil and cargo ports on the Gulf. Gainers in the energy sector included active Union Oil California, up 1 to 28 1/2; Kerr-McGee, up 3/4 to 30 1/2; and General American Oil of Texas, up 1 1/4 to 33 1/2.

The volume leader, Superior Oil, rose 3/4 to 31 1/2 on turnover of more than one million shares. The stock rose as much as 1 1/2 during the day; on Wednesday, it gained 3/4. The company said it could not explain the activity.

Among the blue chips, AT&T fell 1 to 55, IBM 1/4 to 72, Merck 1 1/2 to 77 1/2, Minnesota Mining 1/4 to 61 and Eastman Kodak 1 to 83 1/2.

Technology stocks were also weak, with Storage Technology off 1 1/4 to 20 1/2, Digital Equipment 2 to 84 1/2, Honeywell 3/4 to 81 1/4 and Data General 1/4 to 75 1/2. Sperry was off 2 1/4 to 24 1/2. The

company ended talks to sell its Sperry Vickers subsidiary to the unit's management.

CBS fell 3/4 to 45 1/2. On Thursday, the company's chairman and founder, William Paley, announced that he will resign next April.

Precious metal stocks fell along with the price of gold. ASA was down 2 1/4 to 44 1/2, Homestake 1 1/2 to 35 1/2, Benguet 1/2 to 6 1/2, Newmont 3/4 to 44 1/2, and Callahan 1 1/2 to 14 1/2.

Some analysts said swings in the market Wednesday resulted largely from widespread rumors about the financial problems facing many Latin American countries. The debt problems of Mexico, Argentina and other nations, which drove gold and stocks higher last week, are creating some fearful selling this week.

U.S. government securities have become popular as a safe investment.

Recovery Predictions Scaled Down by Bonn

Reuters

KIEL, West Germany — Top officials warned Thursday that West Germany's economy may recover more slowly than previously forecast.

Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl said that it is possible the West German economy will contract in the second half of 1982. "The prospects for growth, even modest, are negative," he said. "The best that can be expected for the second half of 1982 is stagnation, if not contraction," he told a press conference after a Bundesbank Central Council meeting.

Last official forecasts, published in the government's annual economic report in January, predicted real economic growth of 1 to 1.5 percent and an average unemployment rate of 7 percent for 1982.

In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said the economic forecasts, on which the government's budget plans are based will proba-

bly have to be scrapped. "There are many grounds for believing that the forecasts for this year and for next year must be withdrawn," he said in a State of the Nation speech to parliament.

The 1983 budget draft assumes that there will be 3 percent real growth next year. But Economics Minister Otto Lambrecht said in July that this estimate must be seen as an "optimistic upper limit" and predicted that unemployment will rise in 1983.

Meanwhile, in Wiesbaden, the Federal Statistics Office reported that retail sales fell a real 4.3 percent in the first seven months of 1982 compared with the corresponding period in 1981. Retail sales in July fell a real 7 percent from July 1981 after 5 percent year-on-year declines in both June and May, the office said.

Mr. Pöhl said he felt a "trace of optimism" about the prospects for the global economy because of the decline in U.S. interest rates.

Chemical to Offer Home-Computer Banking

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Chemical Bank's announcement this week that it will introduce a service to allow its customers in the New York area to bank at home using personal computers is one of the first steps of its kind.

Home electronic banking has been the subject of numerous market tests, but Chemical, the sixth-largest bank in the United States, will be the first large U.S. bank to go beyond the test stage and offer such a service commercially.

Customers using the system

which Chemical announced Wednesday, will be able to do such things as keep track of their checking accounts and home budgets, transfer money from one account to another and pay bills electronically, all by typing the proper commands on a home computer keyboard.

Mark Plakias, research director for Link Resources, a New York market research firm, said other companies are likely to follow Chemical as home banking, shopping and other electronic services achieve commercial status. Chemical's move "indicates the consumer is much more ready to use this kind of a product than most people imagine," he said.

Nevertheless, Chemical's plans are something of a gamble because it is not certain that the public is ready and because electronic home banking cannot be used for the two things consumers normally do at banks — make deposits and obtain cash.

"The market doesn't exist for this," said William B. Cornfield, director of home information services for Chemical. "It has to be created."

The service, known as Pronto, has been tested at about 200 households since November. Chemical will start offering the commercial service before the end of the year, initially for 2,000 to 3,000 of its checking account customers.

Users will need an Atari home computer, a television set as viewing screen; a cartridge, similar to a video game cartridge, containing the banking program; and a device called a modem, which connects the home computer over the telephone line to the bank's computer. Chemical officials said the computer, modem and cartridge could be purchased for less than \$500.

In addition to the initial equipment costs, customers will be charged \$8 to \$10 a month and will have to pay local telephone charges.

John A. Farnsworth, senior vice president, said the system would eventually work with other home computers and terminals. The company is also offering to license its system to other banks.

Mr. Farnsworth said that Chemical, possibly in partnership with other companies, plans to offer electronic services beyond banking. They include the abilities to order merchandise electronically, to retrieve stock quotes and evaluate portfolios, to read news reports, to check concert schedules and order tickets, and possibly even to buy and sell stocks.

He said about 250 companies — including major retailers, oil companies, credit card companies and utilities — had agreed to accept

electronic bill payments through Chemical's new service. Instead of writing a check and mailing it, a consumer will type a command and transfer money from his account to the billing company's, saving the bank and the consumer the cost of mailing and processing checks. The bank will send customers a printed statement of such transactions once a month.

Two other major New York banks, Citibank and Chase Manhattan, have been experimenting with home banking using computers, but they have not decided whether to offer it to the general public.

The first such commercial system was introduced by United American Bank in Knoxville, Tennessee, in October 1980. It now has about 400 users. The system, licensed from Financial Interstate Service Corp. of Knoxville, is not fully automatic.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 9, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	S	Y	Sc
Amsterdam	2.27	4.20	10.23	16.63	1.75	17.52	5.21	22.54	5.29
Brussels	47.80	82.73	11.15	1.76	1.74	17.52	5.21	117.43	28.34
Frankfurt	2.49	4.20	10.23	16.63	1.75	17.52	5.21	22.54	5.29
London	1.72	4.20	10.23	16.63	1.75	17.52	5.21	22.54	5.29
Paris	1.49	4.20	10.23	16.63	1.75	17.52	5.21	22.54	5.29
New York	1.72	4.20	10.23	16.63	1.75	17.52	5.21	22.54	5.29
Porto	7.94	12.25	28.92	46.35	5.03	50.35	15.18	61.85	15.18
Zurich	2.12	4.20	10.23	16.63	1.75	17.52	5.21	22.54	5.29
12CU	1.82	4.20	10.23	16.63	1.75	17.52	5.21	22.54	5.29
15FR	1.82	4.20	10.23	16.63	1.75	17.52	5.21	22.54	5.29

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	S	Y	Sc
Amsterd.	0.655	1.258	3.125	5.167	0.644	6.444	1.955	7.815	1.955
Brussels	0.072	0.125	1.562	2.500	0.071	0.710	2.130	8.515	2.130
Frankfurt	0.072	0.125	1.562	2.500	0.071	0.710	2.130	8.515	2.130
London	0.072	0.125	1.562	2.500	0.071	0.710	2.130	8.515	2.130
Paris	0.072	0.125	1.562	2.500	0.071	0.710	2.130	8.515	2.130
New York	0.072	0.125	1.562	2.500	0.071	0.710	2.130	8.515	2.130
Porto	0.318	0.512	6.325	10.312	0.317	3.170	9.540	37.665	9.540
Zurich	0.072	0.125	1.562	2.500	0.071	0.710	2.130	8.515	2.130
12CU	0.072	0.125	1.562	2.500	0.071	0.710	2.130	8.515	2.130
15FR	0.072	0.125	1.562	2.500	0.071	0.710	2.130	8.515	2.130

(a) Commercial rates. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

Demand Is Heavy For IBM Unit's Eurobond Issue

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — IBM World Trade offered a \$200-million Eurobond issue Thursday bearing a coupon of 12 1/2 percent, the lowest in the market since January 1981.

IBM's 10-year issue was initially announced at \$150 million but within hours was increased in light of heavy demand, which reflected the market's preference for quality paper.

"It's an extremely quality conscious market and it's a quality name," one manager said.

Issued at par, the IBM bond was priced at some 60 basis points (100 equals a full percentage point) below a comparably dated U.S. government paper in New York. Deducting the 2-percent commission IBM is paying underwriters and other incidental costs, IBM said about 25 basis points below what the Treasury pays to borrow in New York. If IBM tapped the New York market it would pay more than the Treasury.



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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Italy Bankers Fear New Deposit Drop

deposit rates unchanged at an average of 13.5 percent.

Please circle below the time period and reduced subscription price selected.				
COUNTRY	1 year	6 months	3 months	
Austria..... A.Sch.	3,050	1,525	840	
Belgium..... B.Fr.	6,000	3,000	1,650	
Denmark..... D.Kr.	1,230	640	350	
Finland..... F.M.	990	495	270	
France..... F.Fr.	800	400	220	
Germany..... D.M.	360	180	100	
Great Britain..... £	62	31	18	
Greece..... Dr.	8,000	4,000	2,250	
Ireland..... Ir.L.	90	45	25	
Italy..... Lire	165,000	82,500	45,500	
Luxembourg..... L.Fr.	6,000	3,000	1,650	
Netherlands..... Fl.	406	203	112	
Norway..... N.Kr.	1,120	560	308	
Portugal..... Esc.	8,660	4,330	2,400	
Spain..... Ptas.	14,200	7,100	3,900	
Sweden..... S.Kr.	990	495	270	
Switzerland..... S.Fr.	320	160	90	
Rest of Europe, North Africa and former French Africa, U.S.A..... \$	256	128	71	
French Polynesia, Middle East..... \$	264	132	72	
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States and Asia..... \$	352	176	98	

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Henry Ford 2d to Retire as Officer

DEARBORN, Michigan — Henry Ford 2d, who turned 65 Saturday, will retire as an officer and employee of Ford on Oct. 1, the automaker announced Thursday after a meeting of directors. The company said Mr. Ford agreed to continue as a board member, chairman of the finance committee and a consultant to the company.

A Ford spokesman said the committee chairmanship will no longer be a corporate office while Mr. Ford holds the post. His duties thus will be unchanged, and he will be paid as a director and consultant. Mr. Ford said in a recent New York Times interview that he would remain chairman of the committee "at least until the next annual meeting, to see if I can get re-elected."

The board elected Robert A. Lutz, a director, Mr. Lutz, executive vice president for Ford International Automotive Operations since Aug. 1, had been chairman of Ford of Europe since April 1979.

France Approves Nuclear Fuel Plant

PARIS — The government published a decree Thursday authorizing Framatome and the Compagnie Generale des Matieres Nucleaires to build a new plant producing fuel for nuclear power stations.

Framatome, a nuclear equipment subsidiary of the heavy industry group Creusot-Loire, and the state-controlled Cogema will build the plant in the Rhone valley, the site of several nuclear facilities. The plant is scheduled to start operating late next year with capacity of 500 tons a year to be increased later to 1,250 tons.

The plant will be built and operated by the Compagnie Francaise des Combustibles, a jointly owned subsidiary of Framatome and Cogema.

Braniff Wants Restructure Extension

DALLAS — Braniff has not given up hope of reorganizing and will ask a federal judge for a 60-day extension to submit a restructuring plan, according to a spokesman for the airline. Attorneys for Braniff were to appear Thursday, the deadline for submitting the plan, before U.S. Judge John F. Johnson in Fort Worth, Texas.

Braniff filed a Chapter 11 petition May 13, with debts totaling close to \$1 billion. Under U.S. bankruptcy law, the airline then had 120 days of protection from its creditors to formulate a reorganization plan and obtain creditor approval.

Taiwan to Export Video Recorders

TAIPEI — Taiwan's largest manufacturer of electric appliances, plans to begin exporting its newly developed videotape recorders next year, a company official said Thursday.

The official said Lesotho will be the first overseas sales destination. Export numbers have not yet been decided, he said, but the company plans to boost monthly output by November to 10,000 recorders, from 5,000 now, rising to 20,000 by the middle of next year.

Shelter Resources Files Chapter 11

CLEVELAND — Shelter Resources and its principal subsidiaries have filed for court protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy code. The company, which makes manufactured housing and consumer products, said it will close its Lancer Homes division and consider selling some assets.

New Team to Run Continental, TI

LOS ANGELES — Continental Airlines, in another move toward a full merger with Texas International Airlines, has announced a change in its senior management that dilutes the authority of its president, George A. Ward. Continental said TI will now be run by four executives in a new "office of the president."

Mr. Ward, who joined Continental last August, will become vice chairman, a position created to supervise "industry and public affairs as well as international relations," a company statement said.

The other executives are Richard Adams, executive vice president of Continental for technical operating functions; Philip Bakes, executive vice president for finance, legal and administrative functions; and Robert Galloway, president of TI, who will oversee both carriers' field and sales activities.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches



Carlos Tello Macias, new director of the Bank of Mexico.

Bank of Mexico Chief Devoted to Principle

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Long before Carlos Tello Macias was appointed director of the Bank of Mexico, he had earned himself a place in Mexican history by becoming the first minister in memory to resign on a point of principle.

Now, as he takes over management of the country's monetary affairs in its worst financial crisis in more than 40 years, it is Mr. Tello's commitment to principle that most concerns business executives and bankers in Mexico and abroad.

Unlike most Mexican politicians, whose opinions adjust quickly to those of each president, Mr. Tello, 43, has consistently defended his view that the "neo-liberal" economic policies of the past should be replaced by a "nationalist and popular" approach. In other words, he believes that the government should play a more prominent role in the economy.

His appointment last week to head Mexico's central bank, which came just hours before President Jose Lopez Portillo announced the nationalization of all private banks and the imposition of total exchange controls, was therefore no coincidence. "You had to have someone in charge who strongly believed in the measures," an aide to the president said, "and Tello was obviously the man."

Last weekend, Mr. Tello presented his new policies, establish-

ing a two-tier fixed exchange rate for the peso, lowering interest rates for loans to businesses and homeowners, and raising them on deposits by small savers. "It was a very clever presentation," a foreign banker said, "and I have to admit he sounded pretty conciliatory."

But there is some concern about leftist influences in Mr. Tello's past. His mentor while he was studying at Cambridge University in the early 1960s was the Marxist economist Joan Robinson.

In the book, Mr. Tello argues in favor of sweeping economic and social reforms to reduce inequalities. In an earlier book, "Politics in Mexico, 1970-1976," he almost forecast the bank nationalization when he criticized the government of President Luis Echeverria Alvarez for tolerating "the system of privileges and excessive protection" enjoyed by the country's private financial institutions.

Mr. Tello has taken over the Bank of Mexico in the middle of the government's negotiations for a \$4.5 billion credit with the International Monetary Fund, whose policies Mr. Tello deplors. When he resigned after 11 months as budget and planning minister in November 1977 to protest an austerity program, he argued that "it is necessary to promote production and employment and to rectify the contractionist policies carried out by the financial authorities supported by the International Monetary Fund."

Bankers Lobby for Rise in IMF Funds

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service

TORONTO — In an effort to bolster waning confidence in the world banking system, bankers who attended the annual meetings here of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund quickly lobbied to gain U.S. backing for a substantial increase in lending authority for the IMF.

Most bankers here, representing many nations, said their main reason for seeking bigger lending quotas is to counter the public's perception of how serious the international debt burden is.

"The problem is that there are psychological concerns about the creditworthiness of countries and the banks that loaned to these countries," said Scott E. Pardee, executive vice president and director of Discount Corp. of New York. He is a former senior official of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Despite the magnitude of the debt Mexico owes to foreign banks, the bankers here said they believe the country's payment problems can be managed with government and private bank resources that are already available.

But the bankers added that many banks' investors, creditors and depositors do not share such confidence. Rather, they fear the payment problems of such countries as Mexico and Argentina might cause some big banks to fail.

Because all banks, even the strongest, depend on confidence to survive, a possible erosion of that

trust is of far more concern to the bankers than any problems they might have in being repaid by a few big borrowers.

Strong Appeals Made

It is for this reason that the banks have been strongly urging their governments to agree to a large increase in the lending authority of the IMF.

[No decision on new quotas was made at the meeting, however. The IMF did announce that the timetable for making a decision had been speeded up. Instead of December 1983, it was agreed to accelerate the decision to April 1983.]

"The danger of the present atmosphere is that a lot of people believe these problems are beyond our control," said Robin Leigh-Pemberton, chairman of the National Westminster Bank of London. "An increase in the IMF's resources would put the Mexican and Argentine problems in a much better perspective."

An increase in the money available to the IMF "would be a confidence builder for the international financial system," said Mark E. Buchman, executive vice president of the Union Bank of California.

The payment problems of a number of developing countries, plus a growing list of large corporations around the world that are having difficulty repaying their debts, have caused many depositors to become wary about putting their money in banks. Some banks have reacted by reducing their lending to foreign countries.

"Both bankers and borrowers have come to a point where they realize there is too much debt and too much short-term debt," said Frederick Holding, deputy chairman of the Philadelphia National Bank. "They are both at fault."

"Bankers are always worried, but this year they have reason to be," said Christian Giacomotto, deputy managing director of Credit Industriel et Commercial of Paris.

"There's really nothing wrong with the financial structure," said William F. Earhman, chairman of the Commerce Union Corp. of Nashville. "The real problem is the worldwide fear that's building up, which could cause a lack of confidence in the banking system that could stifle economic recovery."

Bankers responded mildly to remarks earlier this week by Jacques de Larosiere, the IMF's managing director. Mr. de Larosiere said banks should not suddenly stop lending to foreign countries because that could create unnecessary crises in international financial markets. Most of the bankers here said they agreed with Mr. de Larosiere.

The bankers here acknowledge that they are deeply concerned about Mexico. Its foreign debt totals about \$81 billion, of which \$59.6 billion is owed to banks. But most of the bankers express confidence that eventually those debts

will be paid off without any significant loss to the banks.

"We are not at the point of writing off Mexican debt," said Leland S. Prussia, chairman of the Bank of America.

David Rockefeller, retired chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, declared: "Most of the major international banks have been cautious in what they've done. Even in a situation like Mexico, I don't see any risk of ultimate loss."

Bolivia, Bank Deny Report of Default

United Press International

LA PAZ — Bolivia's finance minister says the country fully intends to meet loan payments due to foreign banks despite a week-long strike that shut down the central bank. La Paz banks were closed Tuesday and Wednesday but reopened Thursday after an agreement was reached with the unions allowing the central bank to deliver cash.

The minister, Alfonso Revollo, denied a Bolivian banker's claim that the nation had defaulted on a \$38-million payment to a consortium led by the Bank of America that restructured Bolivia's debt in 1981. Bank of America officials in La Paz and Caracas also said that Bolivia was up to date on its payments.

Argentina Is Reported To Seek Agency's Aid

Reuters

TORONTO — Argentina has approached the International Monetary Fund for a loan, and the IMF is reported to send a delegation to Buenos Aires to negotiate an aid package, the fund's managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, said Thursday.

Earlier in the day, monetary sources said an IMF mission will visit Argentina in the second half of September to continue discussions.

Mr. de Larosiere did not say how large the loan request was, but indicated that Argentina might be willing to end its financial and trade hostilities with Britain as part of an accord.

The IMF chief said at a press conference that the Argentine delegation to the annual meeting told him that the country wants to unify its exchange markets, remedy its public financing and balance of payments difficulties, improve its external debt and bring down inflation. He said these seem to be appropriate measures and that he

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IMF Loan Appears Stalled by López Portillo

New York Times Service

TORONTO — Moves to help Mexico out of its severe financial crisis have been stalled by the apparent reluctance of the outgoing president, Jose Lopez Portillo, to agree to impose any austerity measures, according to officials and bankers who attended the annual meeting here of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

Monetary authorities trying to work out a solution to Mexico's severe payments problems are reported by bankers and officials in Toronto to have become deeply

frustrated in dealing with Mr. Lopez Portillo.

Above all, bankers and officials acknowledged that they are confused about developments in Mexico. The government has said repeatedly that foreign banks have agreed to a postponement of principal payments for three months. Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog announced that this would be extended to 18 months but then retracted the statement.

The foreign banks insist that they agreed to no postponement and will not do so until there is an agreement with the IMF. They do not, however, want to declare Mexico formally in default because this could worsen their collection problems and cause them to write off at least part of the \$60 billion Mexico owes them.

The apparent intransigence of the government has also resulted in snags in a program under which the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and a number of leading European central banks agreed to provide \$1.85 billion in short-term credits

to Mexico. Some officials, however, are playing down the significance of the problems.

Bankers say there appeared to be a wide gap between the positions of Mexico's financial experts, who are in Toronto, and the statements of Mr. Lopez Portillo.

The Mexicans in Toronto were eager to reach an agreement with the IMF, which would be the key to a wide-ranging program for international assistance, the bankers say. But before the fund agrees to lend to a member country — Mexico is seeking \$4.5 billion — it insists that the country take measures to get its economy on a solid course. This almost always entails a domestic austerity program.

It is expected, for example, that the fund will ask Mexico to reduce some government subsidies on consumer goods and to discourage imports of nonessential consumer items, said Beryl Sprinkel, U.S. undersecretary of the Treasury.

But Mr. Lopez Portillo, who leaves office Dec. 1, seems unwilling to take any measures, the

bankers said. President-elect Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado appears not to be involved; bankers said he had not been informed until the last minute that Mr. Lopez Portillo was going to nationalize Mexico's private banks.

Although many U.S. private bankers initially applauded the nationalization as a move to create confidence in Mexico's banks, by now most see it as bad for Mexico, believing it will discourage the flow of capital to the banks.

They were also discouraged by the recent resignation of the president of Mexico's central bank. He was replaced by Carlos Tello Macias, who is unknown to many bankers outside Mexico.

Japanese Machine Orders

Reuters

TOKYO — Private sector machinery orders, excluding ships, in July fell 3.2 percent from June to a seasonally adjusted 485 billion yen (\$1.8 billion), the Economic Planning Agency said Thursday.

Japan Penetrates U.S. Grain Trade

(Continued from Page 13)

railroad. Grain can be moved out by 75-car trains, some of them owned by Agrex, to arrive at the Long Beach terminal within a week. Branches were laid from the Superior terminal to both the Santa Fe and the Burlington Northern so that grain can be directed either to West Coast or Gulf ports.

Agrex's management, led by Takaaki Takebe, its president, will not disclose either the company's current dollar volume or its gross margins. But it shipped more than 100 million bushels of grain out of Long Beach last year. That is an 80 percent increase from 1979, when Mitsubishi bought the terminal from Koppel Inc. Mitsubishi in the 1970s had become a quiet partner of the Koppels, a longtime California grain-exporting family.

"Some day, perhaps, we'll be big," Mr. Inoue said. "But right now we are just a tiny U.S. grain company, so far we are not so aggressive."

Gold Markets

	A.M.	P.M.	Chg.
New York	209.00	208.50	+0.50
London	209.00	208.50	+0.50
Paris	209.00	208.50	+0.50
Frankfurt	209.00	208.50	+0.50
Geneva	209.00	208.50	+0.50
Basel	209.00	208.50	+0.50
Amsterdam	209.00	208.50	+0.50
Brussels	209.00	208.50	+0.50
Madrid	209.00	208.50	+0.50
Barcelona	209.00	208.50	+0.50
Lisbon	209.00	208.50	+0.50
Porto	209.00	208.50	+0.50
Madrid	209.00	208.50	+0.50
Barcelona	209.00	208.50	+0.50
Lisbon	209.00	208.50	+0.50
Porto	209.00	208.50	+0.50

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
400	37.00-37.50	37.50-38.00	38.00-38.50	38.50-39.00	39.00-39.50
500	37.00-37.50	37.50-38.00	38.00-38.50	38.50-39.00	39.00-39.50
600	37.00-37.50	37.50-38.00	38.00-38.50	38.50-39.00	39.00-39.50
700	37.00-37.50	37.50-38.00	38.00-38.50	38.50-39.00	39.00-39.50
800	37.00-37.50	37.50-38.00	38.00-38.50	38.50-39.00	39.00-39.50
900	37.00-37.50	37.50-38.00	38.00-38.50	38.50-39.00	39.00-39.50
1000	37.00-37.50	37.50-38.00	38.00-38.50	38.50-39.00	39.00-39.50

Valuers White Weld S.A.

1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 82 51 - Telex 28 305

FUTURES DOW JONES

Through New York Industrial Index Fund
Prices in U.S.

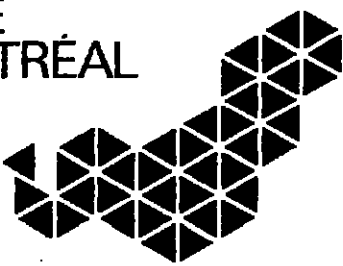
Maturity	10/15/82	11/15/82	12/15/82	1/15/83	2/15/83
Nov. 20	911/919	912/920	913/921	914/922	915/923
Dec. 20	911/919	912/920	913/921	914/922	915/923
Jan. 20	911/919	912/920	913/921	914/922	915/923
Feb. 20	911/919	912/920	913/921	914/922	915/923
Mar. 20	911/919	912/920	913/921	914/922	915/923

PERSON, HOLDING & PIERSON NV
Ronde van de Amsterdamse
Tel. 21055 Telex 12105

New Issue

August 1982

COMMUNAUTE
URBAINE
DE MONTRÉAL



(Montreal Urban Community)

¥5,000,000,000

Japanese Yen Bonds
Series A (1982)

Arrangers

The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited

Merrill Lynch Securities Company, Tokyo Branch

Arab Iron & Steel Company (E.C.)

US\$158,173,500

Syndicated Guarantee Facility

In connection with
Construction of Iron Ore Pelletizing Plant in Bahrain

Issuing Banks

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)

Arab Latin American Bank

— ARLABANK — BAHRAIN

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

National Bank of Bahrain B.S.C.

Managed and Provided by

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Al Bahrain Arab African Bank (E.C.)

"AL BAAB"

Arab African International Bank (Cairo)

Arab Asian Bank e.c.

Arab Latin American Bank

— ARLABANK — BAHRAIN

Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait B.S.C.

National Bank of Bahrain B.S.C.

State Bank of India

Al Saudi Banque, Bahrain

Bahrain Investment Company B.S.C.

Agent

National Bank of Bahrain B.S.C.



July 1982

U.S. Futures Prices

Sept. 9

Grains

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Wheat

Chicago

Sept. 10

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Food

Open High Low Settle Chg.

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Industrials

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Wheat

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Thursday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Prev.
100%	1.00	0.75	AAV	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
100%	1.00	0.75	ABA	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
100%	1.00	0.75	ACI	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
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100%	1.00	0.75	ADZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
100%	1.00	0.75	ADZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
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100%	1.00	0.75	ACZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
100%	1.00	0.75	ADU	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
100%	1.00	0.75	ADZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
100%	1.00	0.75	ADZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
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100%	1.00	0.75	ADZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
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100%	1.00	0.75	ADZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
100%	1.00	0.75	ADZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
100%	1.00	0.75	ADZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
100%	1.00	0.75	ADZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
100%	1.00	0.75	ADZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00

CORFO
CORPORACION DE FOMENTO DE LA PRODUCCION

International Public Tender

SHARES OF COPEC
COMPAÑIA DE PETROLEOS DE CHILE S.A.
(CHILEAN PETROLEUM CO. S.A.)

The Corporación de Fomento de la Producción, CORFO (Chile's Production Development Corporation) kindly requests investors to submit offers for the purchase of 84,941,632 shares of Compañía de Petróleos de Chile, S.A. (COPEC), which represents 14.16% of the share capital of the company, of which 45,763,717 shares belong to CORFO and 45,763,717 belong to ENAP (Chile's State Petroleum Company), shares which are under CORFO control.

Rules and Background data covering this tender are available to investors, at Moneda 921, suite N° 822, Santiago, Chile, or at Corfo New York, One World Trade Center, suite 5151, N.Y. 10048, subject to payment of a \$ 5,000 fee (or US\$ equivalent). Proposals should be forwarded in a sealed envelope, in duplicate, to: Vicepresidente Ejecutivo, CORFO, Moneda 921, suite 825, Santiago, Chile, no later than 10.00 AM, September 27, 1982. All proposals will be opened before interested parties by CORFO'S Secretary General, who will administer this activity. CORFO reserves the right to accept the offer which, in their judgement, it deems to be in their best interest, or to reject all offers without offering explanations.

**MINISTER EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
CORFO SANTIAGO, CHILE**

**ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY.
EVERYWHERE YOU GO.**

International Herald Tribune
We're just one page away.

PORTNAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
Bldg. U.S. \$2.00. Asked: U.S. \$2.25.
As of date: September 8, 1982.

P.F.S.
FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES BY
Kohlenstein 112, 3rd Floor
1012 W. AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND
Phone: (31) 20-250477/22973 Telex: 18536

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
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You may qualify for Bachelors, Masters or Doctorates
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16200 Ventura Blvd., Encino, CA 91436 U.S.A.
(Authorized to operate by the California
Superintendent of Public Instruction)

ASANI OPTICAL CO., LTD.
(CORP.)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report for March 31st, 1982 of Asani Optical Co., Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at Bank Menn & Hope NV, Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Pierson, Hiddingh & Pierson N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 3rd September 1982.

CORFO
CORPORACION DE FOMENTO DE LA PRODUCCION

International Public Tender

SHARES OF
BANCO CONTINENTAL
(CONTINENTAL BANK)

The Corporación de Fomento de la Producción, CORFO (Chile's Production Development Corporation) kindly requests investors to submit offers for the purchase of 27,523,954 shares of BANCO CONTINENTAL which represents 55.05% of the share capital of the Bank.

Rules and Background data covering this tender are available to investors, at Moneda 921, suite N° 822, Santiago, Chile, or at Corfo New York, One World Trade Center, suite 5151, N.Y. 10048, subject to payment of a \$ 5,000 fee (or US\$ dollar equivalent). Proposals should be forwarded in a sealed envelope, in duplicate, to: Vicepresidente Ejecutivo, CORFO, Moneda 921, suite 825, Santiago, Chile, no later than 10.00 AM, September 27, 1982. All proposals will be opened before interested parties by CORFO'S Secretary General, who will administer this activity. CORFO reserves the right to accept the offer which, in their judgement, it deems to be in their best interest, or to reject all offers without offering explanations.

**MINISTER EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
CORFO SANTIAGO, CHILE**

CORFO
CORPORACION DE FOMENTO DE LA PRODUCCION

International Public Tender

SHARES OF COMPAÑIA CHILENA DE NAVEGACION INTEROCEANICA S.A.
(INTEROCEANIC CHILEAN NAVIGATION COMPANY)

The Corporación de Fomento de la Producción, CORFO, (Chile's Production Development Corporation) kindly requests investors to submit offers for the purchase of 71,997,475 shares of Compañía Chilena de Navegación Interoceánica S.A., which represents 92.91% of the share capital of the Company.

Rules and Background data covering this tender are available to investors, at Moneda 921, suite N° 822, Santiago, Chile, or at Corfo New York, One World Trade Center, suite 5151, N.Y. 10048, subject to payment of a \$ 5,000 fee (or US\$ dollar equivalent). Proposals should be forwarded in a sealed envelope, in duplicate, to: Vicepresidente Ejecutivo, CORFO, Moneda 921, suite 825, Santiago, Chile, no later than 10.00 AM, October 8, 1982. All proposals will be opened before interested parties, by Corfo's Secretary General, who will administer this activity. CORFO reserves the right to accept the offer which, in their judgement, it deems to be in their best interest, or to reject all offers without offering explanations.

**MINISTER EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
CORFO-SANTIAGO, CHILE**

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Prev.
100%	1.00	0.75	AAV	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
100%	1.00	0.75	ABA	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
100%	1.00	0.75	ACI	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
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100%	1.00	0.75	ADZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00

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100%	1.00	0.75	ADZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00
100%	1.00	0.75	ADZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00

Are you looking for a high yield, maximum liquidity and minimum risk?

Are you now earning market rates on your short term liquidity?

Would you like to secure wholesale interest rates on retail deposits?

If the above questions matter to you

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND

offers a choice of 3 investment opportunities:

Short Term 'A' Units, exclusively invested in US money market instruments for maturities of less than 12 months.

Short Term 'B' Units, invested in money market instruments denominated in the SDR currencies and Swiss Francs for maturities of less than 12 months. These units offer a balanced currency approach. Income on both 'A' and 'B' Units accrues daily. You can redeem units on any business day. Redemption proceeds are paid within five business days and will include full interest for that period.

Long Term Units, representing a balanced portfolio of Eurobonds and Euroconvertibles. Income is paid annually and units can be redeemed every week at net asset value, less 1%.

Trustee: Midland Bank Trust Company (Chambers Islands) Limited
Administrative Agents: EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Ltd., Jersey.
Investment Advisor: European Banking Company Limited, London.

Send for full details to:
EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Ltd., 28 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I. Tel: 0534 36281
Please send full information to:

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____

Subscriptions are only valid if made on the basis of the current explanatory memorandum, supplemented by either the last Annual Report or the last Interim Report, whichever is the most recent. The last Notice has been deposited with the Registrar at the District Court of Luxembourg where such documents are available for inspection and where copies thereof can be obtained upon request. Daily prices are published in this newspaper under the heading "International Funds".

Austin's 110% Isn't Enough Against Inspired Mandlikova

United Press International
right, discussed a point of
City Bank branch flame

City Royals baseball game.

Tracy Austin bit her lip during a return to Hana Mandlikova.

cess," says Roy Eisenhardt, suc- two or three change-ups in a row

nna Verouli, who won Greece's first gold medal of the championships in the women's javelin with a throw of 70.02 meters.

cess," says Roy Eisenhardt, suc- two or three change-ups in a row

una Verouli, who won Greece's first gold medal of the championships in the women's javelin with a throw of 70.02 meters.

Only Royals baseball game.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
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Oakland 012 100 010-5 9 1
Elmhurst, R. Jackson, D. Galt (A), Gelsal (X),
and Pinals. W. Jelenko, T. R. L. Hamacher, 94.

PITTSBURGH—Sent Carlos Rios, shortstop, to Atlanta to complete a trade in which the Pirates obtained Larry McWilliams, pitcher.

National Basketball Association
PHOENIX—Signed Charles Pittman, forward.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Toronto 273 000 100-4 9 8
Oakland 012 100 010-5 9 1
Elmhurst, R. Jackson, D. Galt (A), Gelsal (X),
and Pinals. W. Jelenko, T. R. L. Hamacher, 94.

PITTSBURGH—Sent Carlos Rios, shortstop, to Atlanta to complete a trade in which the Pirates obtained Larry McWilliams, pitcher.

National Basketball Association
PHOENIX—Signed Charles Pittman, forward.

right, discussed a point of City Royals baseball game.

OBSERVER

Fingering a Lost Face

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The boss came in looking depressed. "I've lost face," he said.

"How?"
"At the board meeting this morning — I put my foot in my mouth, I guess.""Cheer up. It could be worse."
"I don't see how."
"Suppose you were just one of the hired hands instead of the boss. Everybody would be saying, 'Hand loses face by putting foot in mouth.'""Are you trying to rib me?"
"Of course not. Do I look like a guy who'd give the boss a lot of lip? I'm just trying to lend a hand. Now why don't you tell me straight from the shoulder: What's afoot around here?"

He stared at me with jaundiced eyes. "Are you out of your skull? A foot around here is the same as it is every place else — 12 inches."

I could see his nerves were on edge. In fact, one had already fallen off. "I didn't come in here for a lot of your cheek," he said. "Are you the special assistant for finding lost face around here, or aren't you, and if you are why aren't you already up to your elbows in work?"

I knew he was testing me. I poured him three fingers of bourbon from the stock in my kidney-shaped desk and said, "Can you stomach what I've got to tell you or are you too weak-kneed to face it?"

"You're pretty nosy, aren't you?" he snarled.
"Sure, I'm nosy. That's why I took it out when I saw Cluckhorn looking it out of the board room. I could see he was seething with bile."

"Cluckhorn is always seething with bile," the boss said. "They say his bile duct secretes at the rate of 12 quarts a day."

"What's more, he wants your job," I said.
"Wants my job? What gall the man has!"

"Yes, he has even more gall than bile," I said. "I tipped around in the medical department — just nosing around discreetly — and

laid eyes on his records. His gall bladder secretes 33 quarts a day."

"It's bloodcurdling," said the boss.
"Anyhow, I noticed something bulky in his pocket. Here's the heart of the matter, I said to myself. And to Cluckhorn, I said, 'Did you get a handout in the board room, Cluckhorn?'""Did he speak with forked tongue in reply?"
"No, he pulled the thing out of his pocket and said, 'Oh no, it's not a board-room handout. See: It's just an old hand-me-down foot from my big brother pained off on me before I left home this morning.'""He was sneaking out of the board room with a hand-me-down foot in his pocket? Men of that kidney make my scalp crawl," the boss said.
"So, I gave the boss the stony eye.""So, I say to Cluckhorn, 'I see you got a hand-me-down foot, but how come it's stuck in a mouth?'"
"And how did it answer?"

"By shouldering me aside, threatening to have me kneecapped if I didn't give him a head start and legging it down the stairs."

The boss glared furiously. "Cluckhorn is a heel! And," said the boss, "since somebody has to take it on the chin, you're fired."

He headed for the door. "If you had a heart," I said, "you'd at least shake my hand."

"I don't have time to have a heart. I'm already late for a rump meeting," he said.

"What's that?"
"The scales have fallen from my eyes, Mr. Cluckhorn."

He turned to stare and when he did I seized his nose and tugged vigorously. The boss's face came flying off in my hand. "The boss will be needing this," I said, "and what's more he's not going to be head over heels with joy about your making off with it as soon as he put his foot in his mouth and lost it this morning."

Cluckhorn recoiled in sudden recognition. "But — but you're not just another inept corporate bureaucrat," he gasped. "You're — you're —"

"That's right, I'm a private eye," I thighed, lapsing into my Humphrey Bogart lisp.

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Years ago Arthur Hailey dedicated a television play to his producer, but he had sworn off dedications by the time he began writing books. "I don't believe in them," he said recently. "I always told my wife that dedicating a book is like making love in public."

But Hailey, author of "Hotel," "Wheels," and a half-dozen other best sellers, is one of the few new writers who have published books with undergarments changes in recent years, most authors still dedicate their literary efforts to spouses, relatives and friends.

There are exceptions, of course. James Herriot dedicated "All Things Were Wonderful" to his dogs, Hector and Dan. And years earlier, Zane Grey, who practiced dentistry in Manhattan before turning to fiction, dedicated "Western Pacific" to "a single strand of iron wire."

But Herriot is a veterinarian, and Grey, who wrote 80 or more books, could afford to look outside his immediate circle of family and friends. By contrast, few authors write more than a couple of books, so it is hardly surprising that most dedicate them to the people closest to them.

Extra Appreciation
Prolific authors sometimes feel the need to express their appreciation more than once. Joyce Carol Oates, for example, has dedicated at least two books to her husband, "Them" and "The Assassins." And Irving Wallace, also prolific, has dedicated most of his books to his wife, children or parents.

But twice I had other dedications, said Wallace. "The Plot" is dedicated "To Three Loves Plus One." Sylvia, David, Amy, and Paul. "The Seven Minutes" is dedicated "To Fanny, Constance, Molly, who made it possible, and to Sylvia, David, Amy, who approved." The first three women, Wallace explained, are Fanny Hill, Constance Chatterly and Molly Brown, leading characters from three of his best-selling novels that figure prominently in Wallace's novel about the publication of a 1930s pornographic classic that results in the arrest of a Los Angeles bookseller in the 1960s.

Years ago John F. Kennedy dedicated "Profiles in Courage" to his wife, and this year Henry A. Kissinger dedicated "Years of Upheaval" to his wife. (Kissinger's "White House Years,"

published in 1979, is dedicated to Nelson A. Rockefeller.) Even couples who write together dedicate together: Joan Didion dedicated "Play It as It Lays" to her husband, John Gregory Dunne, and he in turn included his wife in the dedication to "True Confessions."

Because time and circumstance sometimes prompt second thoughts, some writers have dedicated one book to one spouse and subsequent books to subsequent spouses. One editor said that one of her authors changed wives — and dedications — between the hard-cover and paperback versions of the same book. And a philandering author of a decade ago supposedly specialized in such flowery dedications as "To My Beloved" or "For My One and Only," each sufficiently vague for the author to assure each of several women that the book was dedicated to her alone.

Close Kin
Saul Bellow ("The Adventures of Augie March") and William Styron ("Sophie's Choice") dedicated books to their fathers. J.D. Salinger dedicated his only novel, "The Catcher in the Rye," to his mother, and Thornton Wilder dedicated one of his earliest novels, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," to his mother, and one of his last novels, "The Eighth

Day," to his sister. Norman Mailer also dedicated his recent "Fables and Confessions" to his sister, John Cheever not only dedicated "The Wapshot Chronicle" to his mother with love, but also added his "best wishes to practically everybody else I know."

Heinrich Böll's latest novel, "The Safety Net," is dedicated to his two sons, half the number of sons that John Le Carré dedicated "Smiley's People" to. Steven King's "Cujo," a best seller last year and newly published in paperback, is dedicated to "my brother, David, who held my hand crossing West Broad Street, and who taught me how to make skyhooks out of old coathangers."

Jack Higgins's new novel, "Touch the Devil," is dedicated to Margaret Hewitt, his mother-in-law. "She's a nice old lady who kept asking why hadn't I dedicated a book to her," Higgins explained during a recent visit to the United States. Since Arthur Hailey wouldn't dedicate a book to his wife, Sheila, he wrote her own book, "I Married a Best Seller," and, according to Hailey, dedicated it to her. "To my husband, Arthur Hailey, in the faint hope that this will shame him into dedicating a book to me. P.S. I'm not holding my breath."

Years ago some publishing houses frowned on authors' dedicating books to editors. Alfred Harcourt, for example, wouldn't allow the following dedication by Jack Kerouac:

Since kindness is the Venus-star of Friendship, and that Bright Star doth light the darkest Hill, may I dedicate this book to my Editor, Mentor and Friend Robert Giroux.

But Ernest Hemingway dedicated "The Old Man and the Sea" to Charles Scribner, his publisher, and Maxwell Perkins, his editor. John Steinbeck dedicated "Travels With Charley" to Harold Ginzburg, founder of the Viking Press, and both Steinbeck (in "East of Eden") and Saul Bellow (in "Humboldt") dedicated books to Pat Covick, a longtime Viking editor. John Updike dedicated "Month of Sundays"

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PEOPLE

Royal Delegation Opens Nordic Festival in U.S.

"I'm sorry, I need some help," apologized Crown Princess Sonja of Norway, tugging at her husband's coat sleeve. "Darling, they're asking about the ranking while we're all traveling together."

"All" happened to be three princes and two princesses from the royal houses of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, the president of Iceland and the foreign minister of Finland, together Wednesday at the White House where President Ronald Reagan and his wife Nancy gave a luncheon honoring Icelandic chief of state Vigdís Finnbogadóttir. "We don't really worry too much about it," said Norway's Crown Prince Harald. The royal and diplomatic arrivals in Washington from five Scandinavian countries this week began "Scandinavia Today," a widely promoted celebration of Nordic culture. During the next 15 months, six American cities will be host to a diverse sampling of Scandinavian arts, including ballet, symphony, ceramics, photography, poetry and film. Any protocol problems for Wednesday's gatherings may have been eased last week when Denmark's Social Democratic government fell after failing to win support for emergency economic measures. Since the Danish constitution requires the reigning monarch to find a new prime minister and government, Queen Margrethe II had to bow out of the Nordic delegation. As it was, President Vigdís Finnbogadóttir got the place of honor at President Reagan's right for the luncheon. They shared the long, damask-covered head table set up in the East Room with Denmark's prince consort, Prince Henrik; Sweden's Prince Bertil and his wife Princess Lillemor; and Norway's Prince Harald and Princess Sonja, who sat at President Reagan's left.

Los Angeles Court Judge Christian E. Markey is considering a request by an attorney for Betty Bloomfield and her late husband, Diner's Club founder and CEO, for a \$11-million settlement suit by Bloomfield's mistress, Vicki Morgan, 29, Bloomfield, 66, died Aug. 29 of cancer. Morgan has claimed that during their 12-year liaison Bloomfield promised her support for life. The request for dismissal of the suit said their financial arrangement was unenforceable because it was "a contract for prostitution."

Even movie directors have not been overlooked. Carlos Fuentes's recent "Distant Relations" is dedicated to the Spanish-born motion-picture director Luis Buñuel. William F. Buckley Jr. dedicated his recent novel, "Marzo Polo, If You Can," to Hugh Kenner, the literary critic. "I've known him for a long time," said Buckley. "I was the best